

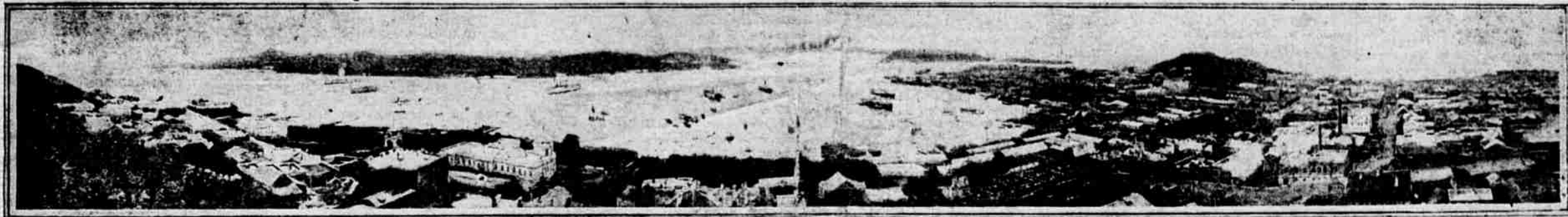
Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 23.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2573.

THE CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN ORDERED BACK FROM PING YANG AND ANJU AND A BATTLE IS FORESHADOWED



VLADIVOSTOK.

PORT ARTHUR MUST GET ALONG WITH PRESENT FORCES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SEOUL, Mar. 16.—The Japanese have ordered the war correspondents at Ping Yang and Anju to return. This is considered to foreshadow an important movement.

HEAVY RUSSIAN LOSSES.

YINKOW, Mar. 16.—It is authentically stated that the Russian loss at the last bombardment of Port Arthur was 300.

NO REINFORCEMENTS POSSIBLE.

NEWCHWANG, Mar. 16.—General Kuropatkin has wired General Stoessel, commander of Port Arthur, that he must hold the fortress with his present garrison.

RUSSIANS DENY ABANDONMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 16.—It is officially stated that there is no foundation for the rumored abandonment of Port Arthur.

KUROPATKIN ON HIS WAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 16.—General Kuropatkin will reach Mukden on the 26th.

A MUSCOVITE CANARD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 16.—It is claimed that the Japanese are using poisoned swords.

AMERICANS ARE SAFE.

CHEMULPO, Mar. 16.—The U. S. cruiser Cincinnati has brought twenty-five American refugees from Unsan.

RUSSIANS FLEEING FROM DUTY.

NEW YORK, Mar. 16.—Russian immigrants, numbering 1765, have arrived on the steamer Bluecher. They fled from army duty.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

PORT SAID, Mar. 15.—A Russian cruiser is here watching for vessels carrying contraband of war.

TOKIO, Mar. 15.—It is believed here that the Russian fleet has left Port Arthur for Vladivostok.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 15.—China has given renewed assurances of her intention to maintain neutrality in the present conflict between Russia and Japan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 15.—The Senate has passed the fortifications bill, including an item of \$526,100 for the purchase of sites for defenses in the Territory of Hawaii.

CHEFOO, March 17.—Eighteen Japanese spies have been captured near Port Arthur.

JAPAN'S WAR BUDGET.

TOKIO, March 17.—War expenses to the end of March are 156,000,000 yen. It is estimated that the outlay between April and December will be 380,000,000 yen.

THE RUSSIAN DEFENSIVE POSITION.

TOKIO, March 17.—The Russians in Korea occupy an area of about forty square miles with a base extending from Wiju and Chantong south to Pakchen river and Ping Yang. The Russians left north of Korea number 20,000, who are concentrated at Kuling-Ching, Manchuria.

BALTIC FLEET WILL REMAIN AT HOME.

SEBASTOPOL, March 17.—Russia has decided to not send the Baltic fleet to the Far East.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

SEOUL, Korea, March 16.—The Emperor of Korea will leave the Capitol and take up his residence in the suburban palace at Kunbok.

PORT ARTHUR, Manchuria, March 16.—The situation at the center of hostilities is quiet. There is no sign of the Japanese.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, March 16.—Captain Irkov, a Russian officer in the Manchurian service, has been shot as a spy by the Japanese.

TOKIO, Japan, March 16.—The Cabinet is preparing its proposals for increased revenue to submit to the special session of the Diet. The program includes an extension of the tobacco monopoly, besides a general increase in taxes throughout the Empire.

LONDON, Mar. 15.—The Government was defeated in the House of Commons today by a vote of 141 to 130, on a motion by Redmond to reduce the Irish educational estimates. The ministry refused to resign on the showing of the vote and a second vote was taken. The Government then had a majority of 25.

LONDON, Mar. 16.—The failure of the Government to carry the House on the question of administrative policy in Ireland is admitted to have weakened it. It is not thought that immediate dissolution will ensue.

PORTLAND, March 17.—The Mitchell men have carried the primary elections here.

LONDON, March 17.—The Duke of Cambridge is seriously ill.

ALEXIEFF SAYS THAT 230,000 MEN ARE MOBILIZED

The Russian Fleet Returns to Port Arthur From a Short Cruise—Wm. T. Stead Is Denied Access to South Africa.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—General Kuropatkin telegraphs that by tomorrow there will be 230,000 Russian troops concentrated between Harbin and Port Arthur.

INSPECTING NEWCHWANG DEFENCES.

NEWCHWANG, March 18.—General Litevitch has inspected the defences here.

On Feb. 15th a cable dispatch announced that General Litevitch had been appointed to the supreme command of the Russian land forces in Manchuria.

RUSSIANS IN RETREAT.

SEOUL, March 18.—Russian cavalry is recrossing the Yalu.

PRICES RISING AT LIAO YANG.

LIAO YANG, March 18.—Prices have risen enormously since troops began concentrating here.

SITUATION AT PORT ARTHUR.

PORT ARTHUR, March 18.—Things are quiet here. The bands play in the parks twice a week. The fleet has returned to port.

THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

CHEFOO, China, March 17.—Viceroy Alexieff has confirmed the report of the damage done the defences and town at Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet. He denies the statement of damage done by fire.

CHEFOO, China, March 17.—The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Skorri has been blown up by coming in contact with one of the mines in the harbor at Port Arthur.

LIAO YANG, China, March 17.—General Kuropatkin, commanding the Russian land forces, will make his headquarters here.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, March 17.—The Russian Government does not regard the attitude of Korea as that of a belligerent. Russia takes the position that notwithstanding the freedom of action of the Japanese forces within Korea, the Government is not in sympathy with Japan.

SEOUL, Korea, March 17.—Marquis Ito arrived at Seoul today. He will hold an important conference with the Korean authorities.

LIGHT IS BREAKING THROUGH THE GLOOM

Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson were closeted till dark yesterday evening over the reduction estimates. When they came out the Governor stated to an Advertiser reporter that the schedules were not perfected as yet, on account of some departments not having made reductions of the same class as other departments had made. Therefore some adjustment was necessary before final results could be stated.

However, the two high officials gave a skeleton statement of things as they appeared then. For the eighteen months the appropriations are \$4,779,000 against probable revenue of \$2,778,000, leaving necessary a reduction of two million dollars. The scaling down thus far accomplished had reduced the estimated expenditure to \$3,341,299.68, or a saving of \$1,438,000. Governor Carter knows where another cut of \$200,000 is possible. There is a good deal more work to be done. It was intimated, yet, with only less than half a million reduction yet to be figured as shown by the foregoing estimate, the Governor and the Secretary have growing hopes of being able to weather the remainder of the period without the intervention of an extra session of the Legislature.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND REACH AN IMPORTANT AGREEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PARIS, March 17.—It is asserted that France and England have reached an agreement as to Newfoundland. Negotiations relative to Morocco, Egypt and Siam are satisfactory. France relinquishes territorial rights in Newfoundland but retains offshore fishing rights.

The agreement between France and England concerning their interests in Newfoundland, Morocco, Egypt and Siam, is probably the first good result of the arbitration treaty recently arranged between those two countries. France and England have long been at war diplomatically over the Newfoundland fisheries and the French concession of all territorial rights in Newfoundland means a victory for England. The British have recently been combating alleged encroachment by France on Siam and Morocco. France has for some months had a large number of troops threatening the Siamese border from French Indo-China and her colony of Algiers has contained many troops which were marked off for service in a campaign against Morocco. Marauding tribesmen from Morocco have invaded Algeria and French zouaves during the past year have frequently been in battle with them and it was feared with these incidents as an excuse that France would declare a protectorate over Morocco.

WM. T. STEAD DENIED ACCESS TO SOUTH AFRICA

CAPETOWN, March 18.—Lord Milner has cancelled the permit granted Wm. T. Stead to travel in South Africa owing to Stead's recent speeches.

Lord Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, and William T. Stead, editor of the British "Review of Reviews," have been enemies for years. Stead severely criticised the part played by Lord Milner in the negotiations leading up to the South African war and always maintained that had Milner and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain used more diplomacy and less harshness in dealing with the Boers there would have been no war. Stead was also a pro-Boer and during the war sent thousands of pamphlets booming the war from a Boer point of view, to Capetown. Milner was at Capetown at that time and as fast as Stead's pamphlets arrived he had them burned in heaps at the docks. There is a distinct undercurrent of disloyalty among the varied population of South Africa today and Lord Milner fears that violent speeches on the part of a man of such international reputation as Stead has might bring on a flood of rebellion.

JAPAN'S SCHEDULE OF TAX ON SUGAR

TOKIO, March 18.—It is proposed to tax sugar as follows: Dutch standard, No. 1, one yen the hundred pounds; No. 2, one yen, forty sen; No. 3, one yen, eighty sen; No. 4, four yen, twenty sen.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

LONDON, March 18.—St. Patrick's day was but slightly observed in England. It was generally observed throughout Ireland.

DEATH OF COMMANDER SEWALL.

MARE ISLAND, Cal., March 17.—Commander William E. Sewall died here today. Commander Sewall, who was Naval Governor of Guam, arrived here recently on board the U. S. S. Supply. He was suffering from a complication of diseases contracted while serving in the tropics.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE DEAD.

LONDON, England, March 17.—The Duke of Cambridge is dead.

A MISTRIAL MAY OCCUR

Only a Fortnight
Left to Try
Jones.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

When, at 2:30 yesterday afternoon, Judge Robinson adjourned court for the day, eleven jurors were seated who had passed for cause in the Jones murder trial preliminaries. The prosecution had three and the defense eight peremptory challenges left. With the latest venire exhausted, there remained twenty-four names of jurors disengaged of the total of 250 returned by the Jury Commissioners for all juries of the First Circuit Court for the year 1904. A special venire for this remnant of twenty-four was forthwith drawn, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning. With the finding of a verdict, as elsewhere reported, in Judge De Bolt's court yesterday evening eleven more jurors are at the disposal of Judge Robinson.

AN OPEN VENIRE.

There still remain the grand jurors and somewhat reluctantly yesterday afternoon Deputy Attorney General Peters consented to their discharge, so as to have them available as trial jurors, before the completion of all of the investigations laid out for them. Some of the matters that would have to be abandoned, Mr. Peters explained, had been put under inquiry at the request of private citizens. He undertook to have the grand jury make a final report, under the circumstances, by the following afternoon.

As even with all told, with the large proportion of jurors examined for every one passed for cause, if all or most of the remaining peremptory challenges be exercised the question of an open venire to obtain more jurors will come to a head. It would be the first test of the question under the new jury law. A preliminary argument thereon took place yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Peters quoted a Utah case, where the 200 jurors on the list of a certain jurisdiction had become exhausted in empaneling a jury and the court ordered an open venire from the body of the district. An appeal was taken on this proceeding and the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the action of the trial court. A point in that case was that the Utah law did not forbid an open venire, though not expressly authorizing it, and this was mentioned as exactly similar to the Hawaiian condition of affairs.

Judge Robinson, though having misgivings about the soundness of the decision, stated that he must be bound by the United States Supreme Court. Yet, until every juror on the list, including the grand jury, was called in the present empaneling the case would not have reached a parallel with that of Utah quoted.

It was at this point that it was decided to utilize the grand jury panel. When all is said, the prospects are thickening that, unless a jury be obtained without many more hours of delay, there will be no trial of Edward M. Jones at this term. There is a bare fortnight left and if the trial is begun and not ended before the term expires a mistrial must be entered.

YESTERDAY'S SIFTING.

To fill the vacant chair left at the close of Monday's proceedings, Thomas Andrews, H. P. Benson, Chas. F. Osborne, Albert Trask, B. S. Gregory and W. M. Webb were called yesterday forenoon. All but Webb were excused for cause and recess was taken at noon with his case undecided. Mr. Peters making a strong fight for time and Mr. Robertson adversely probing his admitted "opinion" to the bottom.

In the afternoon, Mr. Webb passed for cause, when the prosecution peremptorily challenged Benj. F. Vickers. Then J. J. Sullivan, Herbert C. Austin and Geo. Makalema were excused for cause. The trial jury box was now empty of names.

LANGUAGE TEST.

The language line was drawn a trifle finer than usual in the empaneling process yesterday. A strong fight was made on the qualifications of Albert Trask, a well known native Hawaiian building contractor who has figured on Government contracts for many years.

Deputy Attorney General Peters challenged Trask for cause, arguing his want of sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand the bearing of the evidence, the instructions of the court and elements of the trial generally. Mr. Peters, replying to the opposing remarks of Mr. Robertson, would grant that the juror had a speaking acquaintance with English, even to the extent of thinking the figures of contracts in that language, but from the answers he had given on examination it was clear that he did not understand some words commonly used by court and counsel in discussing law relating to evidence. Granting that the juror was a Hawaiian of exceptional ability and intelligence, yet he was wanting in sufficient knowledge of the language of the court to be a competent juror, especially in so intricate a case as the one at bar.

Mr. Robertson doubted if one in ten average jurymen understood everything that they heard at the trial of a case.

Judge Robinson allowed the challenge and Mr. Trask looked surprised when told he might depart.

George Makalema was another Hawaiian excused on account of unfamiliarity with the English language, but in his case no fine point existed.

QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

There was a lengthy controversy over the question of the citizenship of Thomas Andrews. His father was an American citizen and Andrews came to Hawaii at the age of nine. Twenty-one years ago he married a Pleasant

Island woman and he had voted under different regimes here, beginning with that of the Reform constitution of 1857. Still he possessed neither Hawaiian nor American citizenship papers. Mr. Robertson, who contended for his retention, was given time to consult records at the Capitol, but he failed to find the name of the man. Judge Robinson granted the challenge for cause.

JURYMEN ARE PAID

What Treasury Payday
Yielded to Public
Creditors.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Yesterday was payday for current expense warrants at the Treasury. It produced a fresh crop of registrations considerable in size, yet put a goodly amount of money into direct circulation.

At closing time Treasurer Kepoikai was embarrassed with troubles of others, so that he could not give all details. While sending his traps aboard the Claudine, being under subpoena to appear as a witness in his own old court at Walluku, the Treasurer was served with another subpoena to appear as a witness before Judge De Bolt across the street. He lost no time in obeying, but all his time in doing so was lost, for the case was being argued to the jury when he arrived.

"The small warrants were paid," Mr. Kepoikai found breath to say. "Some of last month's Public Works bills were paid in cash. We registered all of the bankers' warrants."

"All of the warrants for March will have to be registered," the Treasurer added. "Yes, salaries and payrolls too. What else can be done? The warrants will be paid according to their numbers as money comes into the Treasury."

Among cash payments made yesterday was \$1739 for February payment of jurors of the First Circuit Court.

JAP PLAYED SMART TRICK

A very smart trick was played by a Japanese named Iwamoto upon a fellow countryman who is a laborer in Makee Sugar Plantation. As the consequence of his undue trust in a stranger, Taketa is out \$25. It seems that Iwamoto was recently going around the camps, pretending to be an agent of a Japanese hotel in Honolulu and told his countrymen that he could help them in withdrawing their deposits in the emigration companies. The victim, Taketa, thought the fellow was all right and during last November gave the company's note to him.

The dishonest agent got the money and spent it himself; but when he was pressed for the payment he schemed a trick upon Taketa. He wrote a letter to the man in the name of the hotel to the effect that the money was not paid by the company; and dropped the letter at the post office and got it duly stamped with the post office mark. He changed the mark and made it look like Honolulu and then dropped it in a letter box in the camp where all the laborers get their mail. This made Taketa believe till recently that his money was still in Honolulu. He came too late to find out the fact when Iwamoto disappeared from the place, playing many other such tricks upon his fellowmen.—The Garden Island.

SENSATIONAL SUIT FOR BIG DAMAGES

Hiram Kolomoku has brought an action against John D. Holt Jr. for \$25,000 damages for alienating the affections of complainant's wife. E. A. Douthitt is attorney for Kolomoku. Both parties are married and each has six children living. They are prominent Hawaiians. According to the declaration Holt and Kolomoku grew up friends from childhood, but the acquaintanceship of Holt with Mrs. Kolomoku appears to date back only three years. It was shortly after this time ago that Holt is accused of using wiles to rob his lifelong friend of the "affection, comfort, society, fellowship and assistance" of his wife. Respondent is charged with luring complainant's wife to clandestine meetings away from her home.

The summons is issued to bring Holt before a jury at the April term of the First Circuit Court.

Federal Grand Jurors.

Grand jurors to appear in the United States District Court on April 11 are as follows, trial jurors being yet to be drawn: E. E. Paxton, W. S. Withers, Thomas Hollinger, W. H. Hoogs, C. H. Gilman, C. H. Atherton, Arthur Harrison, Fred Johnson, J. P. Howar, John Effinger, E. D. Tenney, W. D. Hancock, M. G. Hopkins, W. D. Hancock, W. W. Bruiser, J. H. Higby, Henry E. Kelsey, G. F. Atkinson, W. A. Birchfield, A. L. Greenwell, Hugh McCordle, A. W. Carter and August Gramberg.

THERE IS NO DANGER whatever from lockjaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

A cablegram from the Merchants' Association two weeks ago is said to have had somewhat to do with the item of \$25,000 for fortifications in Hawaii passed by the senate.

WIRELESS MESSAGES NOW MAKE A RECORD FLIGHT

One Hundred and Seventy-two Miles Intervenes
From Oahu to Hawaii—Annual Meeting
and Election of Officers Held Yesterday.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At the reorganization meeting of the Wireless Telegraph Company held yesterday afternoon in Castle & Cooke hall, new officers were elected, and the business management of the company was again placed in the hands of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company. The report of Manager Cross as to the mechanical workings of the system, which now practically covers all the Islands, indicated that the ensuing year will demonstrate its efficiency and reliability as a carrier of messages.

The new officers are: E. O. White, president; F. J. Cross, vice president; W. B. Farrington, secretary; J. M. Riggs, treasurer; A. W. T. Bottomley, auditor; W. M. Campbell, G. A. Schuman, C. J. Hutchins, Chang Chao, directors.

The meeting was presided over by W. W. Hall, with W. B. Farrington as Secretary. Among those present were F. J. Cross, Frank Thompson, A. N. Campbell, W. M. Campbell, George F. Davies, J. M. Riggs and J. W. A. Redhouse.

Mr. Campbell, the new treasurer of the Waterhouse Trust Company, stated that a meeting had been held yesterday morning by the Trust Company respecting the affairs of the Wireless company and their conclusion was reached that they would like to have the privilege of naming the treasurer and manager, the latter to be Mr. Cross. This was satisfactory to the stockholders. Mr. Campbell said that their choice for treasurer was J. M. Riggs, and the meeting also ratified this appointment.

Mr. Hall, speaking of the status of the company, said that the prospects for the coming year were excellent, and he thought that with the reorganization the increased business would soon be sufficient to clear off the debts and make the system one of great benefit to the community.

The following motions were presented by Attorney Thompson, which were duly seconded and carried:

That the Board of Directors be authorized, empowered and instructed, under the signature of the proper officers of the company to enter into an agreement with the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., securing them for advances already made and for future advances, if any, to be made by this company, giving the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., the right to name, and the stockholders agreeing to elect, the treasurer of this company during the period of unpaid advances, and to negotiate with the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., for such compensation as they shall deem proper for the rental, clerical work and management of the business of this company, it being understood that the manager of the company shall have full control of the business of the company subject to the direction of the Board of Directors.

The second motion was as follows:

That the action and transactions of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, Ltd., in advancing sums of money to the company, and receiving for monies received by this company are ratified. As to the differences between the company and the government over the \$1000 per month subsidy, which the government proposes to pay pro rata according to the number of days each month the system is working, the entire matter was referred to the Waterhouse Company for adjustment. For the month of February the government proposed to pay only \$350. The correspondence between the company and Superintendent Holloway was read. The former had stated that the "failure of the service during February was due to an act of God, and therefore out of the company's control."

MANAGER CROSS' REPORT.

The report of Manager Cross was then read as follows:

Honolulu, March 11, 1904.
To the President, Officers and Stockholders of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co., Ltd., Honolulu.

Gentlemen: At our last annual meeting the location of our wireless stations was as follows:

At Nawiliwili, Kauai; Kaena Point, Oahu; Wailaie, Oahu; Ka Lae o Ka Lae, Molokai; Keomuku, Lanai; Lahaina, Maui; and Mahukona, Hawaii. In sending a message to Hawaii from Honolulu, when the poles were thus located, it was necessary to relay through the stations on Molokai and Lanai to Mahukona. In like manner, a message for Maui had to be relayed through Molokai and Lanai to Lahaina. The stations at Kaena Point, Oahu, and Nawiliwili, Kauai, proved a failure, owing to the close proximity of the high mountains in the rear of the one at Kaena Point.

At present our stations are located as follows: At Nawiliwili, Kauai; Barber's Point, Oahu; Kamalo, Molokai; Lahaina, Maui; and Puako, Hawaii. Messages for Maui from Honolulu, are now sent direct from Barber's Point, Oahu, to Lahaina, and for Hawaii they are relayed through Lahaina only to Puako.

On the 25th day of April last, the Governor signed a bill, which has been passed by the Legislature, authorizing our company to the extent of One Thousand Dollars (\$1000) a month, which provided that we should make certain changes and improvements in the system before any payments should be made. Accordingly we at once proceeded to make the stipulated changes and improvements, and on the 1st

day of July successful communication was established between Barber's Point, Oahu and our station at Nawiliwili, Kauai. This communication was effected just ten days within the time limit set in subsidy bill. The station at Kaena Point was moved to Barber's Point with the addition of a new lower mast. At our Kauai station it was necessary to increase the height of the mast at least thirty feet, which was done by putting in new lower section of the required extra length.

In the months of July and August our Wailaie station was moved to Lahaina, Maui, when communication was at once established between there and Barber's Point, thereby cutting out, in the transmission of messages intended for Maui, the two relay stations of Molokai and Lanai. It was hoped that it would be possible, with the stations so arranged to communicate with our Mahukona station direct from Lahaina, but, owing to the interposition of Makana Point, Maui, while it was possible to work one way it was impossible to work in return, which necessitated our maintaining a relay station at Keomuku, Lanai.

In November last it was decided to erect a station farther along the south coast of Hawaii, in order to have a clear range over sea to Lahaina, thus enabling us to cut out the station on Lanai. In order not to interrupt service our unused pole on Molokai was taken down and after several unsuccessful attempts at launching, owing to rough weather, it was transferred to Puako, to a site I had selected for the new Hawaii station. On January 20th, this year, that station was in order and communication was established between there and Lahaina and there and Barber's Point, a distance of ninety-two and one hundred and seventy-two miles, respectively. On January 28th the transfer was made from Mahukona to Puako, since which time all traffic from Hawaii has come via Puako, Lahaina and Barber's Point, or Puako and Barber's Point direct, cutting out Lanai entirely.

Ten days after the opening of our Puako station the recent continuous Kona storm came on, and on Sunday a. m., the 7th ult., our top gallant mast at Lahaina was carried away, thus throwing our stations to windward out of commission, except for the messages which were sent direct from Puako to Barber's Point. On Saturday night, the 13th ult., the same kind of an accident happened to our mast at Nawiliwili, Kauai. In order to make the necessary repairs in the shortest time possible, I went to our old Lanai station with a force of men and lowered the mast there, and taking the top gallant section to Lahaina to replace the one which had been carried away by the storm at that place, we had the station in order and resumed business on Monday p. m., the 22d ult. At the same time a force of men was at work at our Kauai station converting the old disused lower mast into a top gallant mast and erecting it, and on the 25th ult. that station was again in order, since which time it has been working more or less satisfactorily, though it will be necessary for me to visit it again before it will be O. K. Also about the same time men were dispatched to our old Mahukona station to take down the mast, as we required the two upper sections, which were subsequently transferred to Kamalo and erected there.

In order to comply with the subsidy act, it is necessary to maintain a station on the island of Molokai, and as the old site at Ka Lae o Ka Lae was remote from any habitation, twenty miles, save the lighthouse keeper, we obtained permission from the Supt. of Public Works to erect a station at Kamalo, at which point we are on the telephone line recently constructed by the Government. Any messages for Molokai are sent across to Lahaina, a distance of seventeen and one-half miles, and from there forwarded to their destinations. That station was opened for business on the 3rd day of March.

In further compliance with the subsidy act during the months of August and September last year, there was installed, at our expense, by the various telephone companies, on Island of Hawaii, a telegraph or land line from our station at Mahukona to the town of Hilo a distance of about ninety miles. Up to the present time it has been used as a private telephone line instead of telegraph, although telegraph instruments were installed on either end of it.

I think the fact of our success over the long distances which we work, is due in the first instance to the very much increased sensitiveness of the receiving instruments we are now using, over the ones installed by Marconi's Company and which we have relegated to the rest pile, and to the modern sending plant I have installed at Puako. It consists of a combined gasoline engine and dynamo, in conjunction with storage batteries, there always being an abundance of power, a very essential factor for perfect working of wireless.

I have ordered a duplicate set, on my own credit, for Barber's Point, which I believe will be installed in about six weeks, when it is expected messages will pass to and from Barber's Point and Puako direct.

I consider that a vote expressing the appreciation of this company for the leniency, kindly offices and courtesies extended by the Wilder Steamship Co., in the recent re-arrangement of our stations, would be in order.

Hoping this will convey clearly to your minds at least a synopsis of the changes as they were evolved during the past year, as well as to acquaint you fully with the system as at present arranged, believe me, etc.

The meeting adjourned to Tuesday, March 22, when the treasurer's report will be presented.

GATHER ALL FRAGMENTS

Atkinson Would Collect
All Neglected
Trifles.

About the only remaining reduction estimates to come into the purview of the Governor and the Secretary are those of the Leper Settlement, for which a report by Superintendent McVeigh is awaited.

"I do not think it would be wise to go altogether by last year's income, without trying to see if the income for this year cannot be increased above that basis," Secretary Atkinson said yesterday.

He was asked how it could be increased without legislative authority for new or higher taxes.

"Month by month, week by week, go into every source of revenue by detail and ascertain where there may be omissions or leakages," the Secretary proceeded to answer.

"Income may probably be increased by paying stricter attention to collections in every revenue producing office, so that the Treasury may have the benefit of all the money due the Government. We have not gone into that matter yet."

Whereby Secretary Atkinson shows he believes in the Scotch proverb, "Many mickles mak' a muckle."

GIFTED AMATEURS OF NORTH KONA

An amateur dramatic performance in aid of the Christ church organ fund, by kind consent of the genial manager, Mr. E. E. Conant, will be given in the plantation store, Kainaliu, North Kona, on Saturday, the 26th inst.

The pieces selected for representation are the comedietta, "Frank Glynn's Wife," or "An American Harem," and the screaming farce "Turn Him Out." All the characters will be sustained by local amateurs; but as Mrs. Robert Wallace, whose histrionic talent is of a high order, and Mrs. R. V. Woods, take part in one of the pieces, and Mrs. Guy F. Maydwell, Mrs. A. F. Linder, and the Misses Greenwell in the other, patrons of the performance, while helping a good cause, may expect to spend a most enjoyable evening. The male parts are to be taken by Messrs. Robert Wallace, Guy F. Maydwell, Edward H. Edwards, and Eric Heath Edwards. A gramophone concert is to be given between the plays.

MAN LOST OVERBOARD

A letter from San Francisco states that Wm. F. Joehner and wife have arrived there in the ship George Curtis after a very rough passage. The weather was so severe that Captain Calhoun of the Curtis lost one of his seamen overboard. The wind blew so hard and the seas ran so high that the ship could not alter her course nor lower a boat in order to rescue the dying man who was left far behind and drowned. Until recently Mr. Joehner was leader of the Symphony Orchestra. He also was a stockholder and the bookkeeper of the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.

Big Money Order Business

Over a million dollars a day is being paid into the postoffice for money orders. If the average time between the purchase and the cashing of a money order is ten days the government holds an average balance of \$10,000,000 of the people's money—a balance with an earning power of about \$500,000 a year. When banks do a similar volume of money order business the average daily balance in the money order department of each bank will be more than \$500.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH

The life of food is the fat within it—the more fat the more real benefit from the food; that is why cod liver oil is a powerful builder of flesh.

Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil solves the problem of how to take cod liver oil. That is one reason why doctors have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion for all wasting diseases, coughs, colds and bronchitis for almost thirty years.

One of the inducements offered in order to substitute something else for Scott's Emulsion is the matter of cost. You save a few cents at the expense of your health. Scott's Emulsion costs more because it does more and does it better than the substitutes.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

BOTH SIDES ARE BEATEN

Damages Allowed
Regarded Too
Small.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The suit on a lease covenant of J. Freitas vs. D. Kawanamaka and Jonah Kalanianselale came to the end of its trial at 5:15 yesterday afternoon with a verdict that satisfied neither side. It found damages of \$350 for the plaintiff, whose maximum claim was \$5000 and minimum \$1000 and interest for the time he was denied possession of the land. J. A. Magoon and J. Lightfoot were attorneys for the plaintiff, and C. W. Ashford and Carlos A. Long for the defendants. Exceptions to the verdict were noted by both parties, as they had also excepted to different parts of the instructions to the jury.

By agreement the trial was had with eleven jurors, to save the issuing of a special venire with the loss of time, as well as interference with the Jones murder trial, which that process would have involved.

LONG TRIAL EXPECTED.

Before Judge Gear the American Dry Goods Association alleged wrecking case has taken another day, and one of the attorneys thinks it is good for another week. The trial is without a jury.

THE VOUCHER CASES.

Judge Robinson yesterday morning overruled the pleas in abatement to the indictments against Solomon Meheula, Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumale, ordering the defendants peremptorily to plead this morning. C. W. Ashford, attorney for all of them, will interpose demurrers at that time. There is no possibility of having the cases tried this term.

CORNWELL'S ESTATE.

An inventory of the estate of W. H. Cornwell, deceased, has been filed by the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., administrator with the will annexed. The total valuation is \$109,510.12, against which there are liabilities amounting to \$58,334.22.

AN HEIR'S MAJORITY.

Wm. R. Sims has filed a master's report on the account of Jos. O. Carter guardian of Charles Mark Hardee and Edwin J. Hardee, minors. For the past year the receipts were \$145.98 and the payments \$148.75, leaving a balance of \$66.67 due the guardian. A supplementary report calls attention to the fact that Charles Mark Hardee attained his majority on March 16, 1904, when he became entitled to receive one-half of the estate, which consists of Wailuku and O. R. & L. Co. bonds amounting to \$8000, after deducting half the balance due the guardian on the past year's accounts and adjusting a deficiency of payments to Charles Mark Hardee of \$21.63, as compared with those to his brother, since the beginning of the trust.

PROBATE ITEMS.

J. J. Dunne, administrator of the estate of Kanua (K), deceased, has filed his final account, showing that he received \$2150.80 and paid out \$53.50, leaving a balance of \$2097.30 for distribution among those entitled thereto.

Judge Gear appointed M. M. Tschudi executor of the will of James Blatchford Tschudi under \$100 bond.

THE CONTRACT INJUNCTION.

Herbert Kendall has filed a replication to the answer of Lucas Bros. to his bill for an injunction against the Superintendent of Public Works, C. S. Holloway, and themselves, saying that the answer "is uncertain, untrue and insufficient, and that this replicant will prove his bill to be true, certain and sufficient."

Judge De Bolt had previously heard the plaintiff's exceptions to portions of the answer of Lucas Bros., when he ordered the striking out of the words, "attempting to defraud defendants out of the contract in question by," the allegation then standing thus, "and that plaintiff is falsely claiming now that his lump bid aforesaid did in fact include seven months' pay for a public inspector at \$4 per diem."

FORECLOSURE DECREE.

Judge De Bolt granted a decree of foreclosure, appointing Wm. Blaisdell commissioner of sale under bond of \$2500, in the suit of Henry Smith, trustee, vs. Christopher J. Holt, et al.

Judge Gear has granted the motion to place on the calendar the cause of T. R. Walker, Tom May and J. Usaburo, trustees of St. Clement's church, vs. G. F. Gouveia, an action for summary possession.

VERDICT WITH OPINION.

Defendant's bill of exceptions to the verdict and Judge De Bolt's ruling in support of the verdict, in the case of Theresa O. Wilcox vs. Q. H. Berrey, has been filed. The part of the verdict excepted to is where, after finding damages of \$153.00 for the plaintiff, the jury added, "but we do not think that defendant had any malicious intent."

RESIGNS TRUST.

George A. Davis has filed voluminous papers in the form of an equity suit, the gist of which is that he resigns as trustee of the estate of Rita C. Teskebury and asks for reasonable compensation for his services in discharging the trust. He shows a balance of \$1200 deposited in Bishop & Co's bank.

GAMBLING APPEALS.

An Pin appeals to the Circuit Court from sentence of imprisonment at hard labor and payment of costs, imposed by District Magistrate Diney, for having sold lottery tickets in his possession. An Pin also appeals from a similar sentence for the same offense.

NEW ASYLUM PLANS PASS

Board of Health Ready to Go Ahead.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
At 3:12 yesterday afternoon the weekly session of the Board of Health opened, with the following present: Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; Fred. C. Smith, Dr. W. H. Mays, Mark P. Robinson, John C. Lane, and E. C. Winston, members; Dr. H. C. Sloggett, superintendent Insane Asylum; J. D. McVeigh, superintendent Leper Settlement; Registrar Lawrence, acting secretary; F. W. Beardslee, architect; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer. Secretary Chalkley was attending on Deputy Auditor Meyers, who was examining the accounts of the Board.

ASYLUM PLANS APPROVED.
Mr. Beardslee submitted the plans of the new Insane Asylum, which were spread upon the table and discussed. President Cooper was shown, in reply to his questions, how accommodation could be provided for patients able to pay for better and more private quarters than the ordinary wards. Some houses now standing on the grounds will be removed to positions contiguous to the new group.

In the design regard is paid to the prevailing winds and to convenience of oversight by the superintendent and assistants, also to other considerations tending toward a commodious character for the institution, as well as sanitary and wholesome conditions. Questions and suggestions in all these respects were freely offered, notes of conclusions being made by the architect.

"We're ready for business at any time now," Dr. Sloggett remarked as he and Mr. Beardslee were leaving the room.

Mr. Robinson, after the transaction of other business, suggested that a resolution on the subject should be recorded. Accordingly he moved one, which was seconded and unanimously carried, to the effect that the plans be approved and that the work go ahead in accordance therewith, if the buildings can be constructed within the appropriation of \$75,000 as provided in the Loan Act.

CEMETERIES AGAIN.
President Cooper reported that he had seen the Japanese Consul, Miki Saito, and told him it was proposed to close that portion of Makiki cemetery used by his countrymen, and the Government would not sell any more land there for cemetery purposes. The Consul said he would see the committee and on Saturday let the president know the result of consultation.

The president suggested that a committee be appointed on the question of directors of cemeteries keeping records of burials and marking graves. By common consent the matter was left in his own hands.

SEWER EXTENSION.
Mr. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, notified the Board by letter that sewers were laid, and houses might now be connected with them, in the following places: Nuuanu avenue from Kukui to Vineyard street, Kukui street from Nuuanu to Fort street, Fort street from Kukui to Vineyard street and Vineyard street from Fort street to the flush tank east.

Dr. Pratt reported a bad condition of cesspools in the vicinity of Dowsett lane, Palama, saying the garbage collectors were unable to abate the nuisance. The remedy suggested was connection with the sewers.

DUCK KEEPING.
President Cooper suggested, as means of regulation and revenue, the prescribing of a charge for permit to keep ducks, on the same lines as the pig permit rule. The idea being favorably received, the president engaged to see the Attorney General on the matter.

Mr. Lane, who has been on the jury, once more was granted further time to report on duck ranches at Kalua.

REPORTS, ETC.
L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, by letter reported the health conditions in the Orient as follows: Hongkong two weeks to February 23—Plague cases 3, deaths 3; Shanghai two weeks to February 21—Small-pox cases 3, deaths 10; Nagasaki two weeks to February 29—Small-pox cases 1, deaths 0; Kobe two weeks to March 2—Clean; Yokohama two weeks to March 5—Clean.
The report of Sanitary Inspector Bowman of Hilo for February, showing the usual amount of work, was accepted.

In compliance with a letter from Judge S. B. Dole, it was voted to grant a permit for visiting the Leper Settlement to Rev. C. C. Tiffany of New York.

STORIES IN THE SCHOOLS

How the Various Grades Are Interested.

The stories which please school children and the methods of presenting them to the pupils in the most interesting manner, formed the subject of discussion at the monthly meeting of the Honolulu Teachers' Association at the High School last evening. The stories most generally used from the lowest to the highest grades were spoken of by teachers from various schools, and the result of the discussion is that a committee will compile the stories by grades, as a useful mentor for the pedagogues.

A curious thing in connection with the stories is that each nationality in a school preferred the stories of their own nations. Teachers related instances where the Chinese pupils took more interest in Chinese stories, the Japanese were more eager to hear stories of the land of the Rising Sun, the Hawaiians liked the legends and myths of the islands and so on. This evidence of nationalism was not confined to any one grade but seemed to permeate the whole school system.

There was a consensus of opinion as to the type of stories liked best, and that was that animal stories held the greatest interest. Stories in which animals are personified attracted the pupils.

Miss Horner of the fourth grade at the Normal School gave a very interesting talk upon the stories which she has presented to the children assigned to her class. She had been asked which story the children liked best. This was hardly answerable, owing to the various nationalities in her room, each nationality preferring stories relating to its own race. She had ascertained that the Japanese enjoyed stories of Japan, the Chinese of the Flowery Kingdom and so on, with animal life attracting all regardless of the nationality of her listeners. These stories were best understood when illustrated. This was especially so in the case of Hawaiians as there was so little animal life in these islands. The animals in a Chinese story were illustrated by her in a novel manner. She conducted her class to a Chinese store, where animals, mostly dragons, were found depicted on vases, screens and carved boxes.

Mrs. Frazier, of the Kalaupapa School, spoke of story telling in the third grade. She had found that animal stories were greatly preferred especially where the animals are personified. Miss Lyett spoke of interesting story work in the first grade of the Royal School and Miss McLain for the third grade of the same school.

Miss Hart, of Punahou, gave an account of the advanced story work in her department. This came into the realm of literature with Shakespeare, Tennyson, Scott and other standard authors holding the interest. Dickens fell flat in her grade. She found that considerable interest was aroused by the pupils giving their ideas as to what might be the conclusion of a story partly told.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, principal of the Royal School, suggested that after listening to the accounts of the interest manifested in stories and upon learning of a multitude of titles which were entirely new to him, that a committee should be selected to gather from the various schools, by grades, the tales that are being told to the children, that all these might be compiled for general use throughout the schools.

It was his opinion that increased interest in story telling would be gained for the pupils by requiring them to furnish what they believed should be the end of each.

OLD CATTLE STEALING CASE

The appeal of the defendants in the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Jacintho A. de Nobrega, Matthias Baptista and Joao Corderio, who were convicted in the Fourth Circuit court on the charge of the larceny of cattle from the Parker ranch, Hawaii, will shortly come up for argument before the Supreme Court. E. A. Douthitt has been employed to represent the Territory. The case is an old one. From the evidence given at the trial two of the defendants were caught by Mr. Rickard taking cattle from the ranch. One steer was taken to Nobrega's place, slaughtered and quartered.

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY.—By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and lacerations before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is one of the greatest discoveries and triumphs of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

H. Schultze, accountant at the Kipahulu plantation on Maui, will soon resign his position and come to Honolulu. Later he will leave for his old home in Germany.

RUSSIA'S ARMY IN THE FAR EAST NUMBERED 150,000 MEN

Beginning of the War Found Her Unprepared. Failure to Complete Trans-Siberian Railway Around Lake Baikal Hampers Russia Now.

The reports received from several correspondents of the Times who are in a position to supply accurate information enable us to advance a step toward penetration of the customary veil of mystery which enshrouds the proceedings of Russian armies in the field.

Until evidence is given to disprove the very complete and remarkable summary of the Russian forces east of Lake Baikal, sent by the Peking correspondent of the Times on January 21, the estimate of numbers therein given holds the field. Reckoning up the available troops of all arms, the correspondent placed the total strength on the date given at 150,000 men and 266 guns. His telegram must be regarded as a tour de force in the art of military intelligence, and as a model of accurate and concise reporting. A critical examination of the very complete details sent in this remarkable telegram only serves to confirm its accuracy at almost every point.

It includes the whole of the troops of the First and Second Siberian army corps and of the Kwantung military district, besides fortress troops, frontier guards and other forces not included in the larger units now present in East Asia.

The names or numbers and the normal garrisons of all these troops are known in England, and all information concerning them can therefore be rigorously checked. The telegram in question contains proof that account has been taken of the latest changes in Russian military organization in the Far East since it enumerates regiments which have only been formed during the last few weeks on the strength of advices of quite recent date.

We are also enabled for the first time to ascertain which army corps in the West is being drawn upon for reinforcements. Of four regiments named, nos. 123, 124, 130 and 140, the first two belong to the Tenth Russian army corps of the Kharkoff district, and the remainder to the Seventeenth or Moscow army corps. Whether the remaining units of these corps are under orders or on the move Eastward there is at present nothing to show.

Besides these regiments of the active army, there are, it would appear, sixteen battalions of reserve infantry in Manchuria. It is probable, but it is not quite certain, that these belong to the First Siberian reserve brigade, whose headquarters are at Chita. The Times correspondent very properly remarks that the numbers he gives "represents the full war strength" and takes no account of waste. The numbers, in point of fact, accurately represent the war strengths which are credited to Russian units by the best and latest information at disposal. The Russian troops in East Asia are always nominally on a war footing, and it may be added that for some time past companies of infantry have been drawn from European garrisons and sent East to complete effectives.

Many considerations arise from a close study of this information. It would appear that out of 266 field guns only thirty-six are of the new quick-firing pattern. This statement may be compared with the announcement that has been made, on the faith of German reports of Russian origin, that the whole of the artillery to be employed against Japan "is now armed with quick-firing guns." Both the Russians and a Japanese artillery are at present in the stage of transition, and nothing is more difficult than to secure accurate details of the progress of the rearmament of a foreign artillery. The new pattern 3-inch quick-firing Russian field gun is in process of manufacture, and the exact number of batteries issued to the troops is not known. The same remark applies to the new Arisaka quick-firing field gun of Japan, at present under construction at the Osaka arsenal. It is, however, probable that each side will make superhuman efforts to bring the largest number of these new guns into the field, and this fact may account for the rumors of the movement of Russian batteries from garrisons like Lodz, on the German frontier, which would naturally have been the first to receive the new material so long as there was no danger of war in the East. We must remember, however, that a wholesale change in the artillery armament entails the transport of not only the new guns, but of the ammunition and all the vast impedimenta of ammunition columns and parks. Even when such change is effected, the old personnel must either be replaced or trained in the efficient use of the new material, and, whether one solution or the other is preferred, it is a work requiring time.

The technical details made public respecting these two models are at present insufficient to enable us to institute a close comparison or to draw any final conclusion, but it would seem that the new Russian gun has a greater initial velocity and a longer range, and can fire with more rapidity. In the older classes of field guns the Russians also seem to have the advantage, and in case of war the first duel of the rival gunners will be watched with an interest not untimed with anxiety by the friends of Japan.

The information of the Peking correspondent of the Times differs somewhat from that given by other authorities in relation to frontier troops, or, to give them the more correct Russian title, "defensive guards." The Peking correspondent of the Times places the frontier guard infantry at 13,731 and the cavalry at fifty-five squadrons, presumably Cossack squadrons, which at strength would give nearly 16,000 men, adding the six batteries of frontier guard artillery we should find a total of between 24,000 and 25,000 men told off for the guard of the line of communication along the railway.

On the last occasion when an accurate estimate was made by a competent observer the figures were 24,000, but it was believed that a steady increase of these numbers was taking place and that it was intended to raise them to 80,000. It may be noticed that the five Cossack voikos in East Asia, presuming all classes liable to serve are called out, can supply 60,000 men and nearly 50,000 troop horses; certain categories of the reserve and of the opolchenie, or landsturm, in non-Cossack territories would also give an additional number to be drawn upon in case of emergency, without calling up fresh troops from the West.

One of the points of greatest interest in the Peking telegram is the proof it appears to afford that a smaller number of Russian troops has been despatched from the West than was believed. Confirmation of this is given by the Times correspondent on the Russian side, whose letter of January 12, from Khabarovsk, an important station on the Manchurian railway, makes it clear that he has so far found little evidence of special preparation for war; and he states that he learns on excellent authority that only 150,000 men have passed eastward since June last, and that several thousand time expired men have been sent home. All this gives the measure of the amount of reliance we can place on statements which have been made in the Continental press respecting the flow of Russian troops eastward and serves to confirm the impression that Russia has neither desired nor intended to make war. It is clearly her interest to avoid war at almost any cost until the railway round Lake Baikal is completed, the Port Arthur docks built and the battalions now on the stocks in the Baltic made ready for sea. When these things are done, the whole conditions of a struggle with Japan for supremacy in the East will become radically altered.

So far as concerns communication by land, the strangulation of Lake Baikal is a serious disadvantage for Russia. The Times correspondent in Manchuria states that two steamers are now running across the lake, the largest making seven voyages, or fourteen crossings in two days. He tells us that the railway around the lake will not be completed until 1905, or a year later than Russian calculations had anticipated, and he adds that by the combined means of sledges and steamers some 750 tons of stores can be conveyed across the lake in twenty-four hours. From this he concludes that eight trainloads can be taken across the lake every day, and that this figure represents the maximum capacity of the traffic on the line of communication at this important point. It is a liberal estimate, and it may be observed that it only applies to the next three months and is conditional upon the unlikely event of both sledge and steam traffic continuing without interruption.—London Times.

GERMAN PAPERS ARE SILENT.
Refraining From Any Comment Concerning the War.
BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The silence of the German press toward the war projects itself upon the attention of anyone searching the newspapers here for an opinion about it. The news agency dispatches from abroad are printed with occasional explanations of their meaning to military and naval students, but that is all. The usually opinionated editor has nothing to say on the Japanese-Korean treaty, concerning Russia's protest against the alleged infringement of Korea's neutrality, whether the Kiel canal may be used by belligerents, or on Foreign Secretary Von Rittschow's statement to the budget commission respecting the continued occupation of Chili province by the troops of the powers. The German newspapers on all subsidiary questions growing out of the war, are, with the exception of the free lance and socialist papers, as mute as they are upon the larger rights or wrongs of the combatants. This silence places in high relief the relation of the press to the government—a relation quite different from that of the newspapers in any other country—on subjects of foreign policy.

The government has given the press to understand that neutrality in utterance and reserve as complete as the government's own is a patriotic duty at this time. The foreign office has the conviction that the German press has large powers of doing mischief in supplying material for ill-natured commentators, and the government desires to be perfectly free to act should action be desirable at a later period in the developments of events without foreign feeling or that of either of the belligerents having been excited against Germany by injudicious comment. The press is thus held in restraint by no illegitimate influence as in the "reptilian days" of the late Prince Bismarck, but by impressing to the fullest extent that the government's foreign policy in the present international ferment must not be embarrassed by editorial discussion of events. The editors are not restless; seemingly, in accepting this role, because they believe that they are acting patriotically.

NO BETTER THAN FATHER USED TO MAKE.
Young husband—Still shining up, dear? You shouldn't have waited for me. I was detained down town by important business, and—
Young wife—Try some other excuse, George. That's the kind father used to make.—Chicago Tribune.

GEO. DAVIS SUSPENDED

Judge Dole Finds Him Guilty of Improper Conduct.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
George A. Davis was yesterday, by decision of Judge Sanford B. Dole, suspended from practice in the Federal Court for three months.

While the decision was being read by His Honor the respondent sat in front of the bench, his knees braced against the table used by attorneys engaged in court. District Attorney Breckons, who prepared and prosecuted the information against Davis, occupied his usual place at the right of the table. About a dozen other lawyers were present, but few lay spectators.

An air of grim determination to fight any fate made rigid the respondent's features. His brow clouded somewhat at the point where Chief Justice Frear was held to have not been disqualified to sit on the disbarment cases in the Territorial Supreme Court. There was clearing weather at the entertaining to some extent of Davis's charge that Justice Perry's attitude toward him was one of hostility and bias.

It was when Judge Dole read his finding that the respondent had not "procured himself to be retained by Maria S. Davis," that Mr. Davis almost produced comedy by a spasmodic readjustment of pose. Wheeling half about in his chair he winked knowingly at the members of the bar ranged upon a row of chairs behind, while his face took on a pleased expression that lasted only until the decision revealed passages of doubtful compliment and darkening promise for him. Thenceforward he held his profile toward the court training one ear intently as if to catch every word, until the end.

LENIENCE AND VENGEANCE.
Immediately after Judge Dole concluded the reading, Mr. Davis was on his feet. He asked that Magoon and Peters be forthwith cited to appear and receive judgment of the court for having prepared and signed the agreement on which, in large part, his own sentence rested.

Almost in the same breath he implored the judge, before the judgment should be entered up, to reduce the sentence of suspension to one month.

"There is no use for me to appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals," he explained, "because before my appeal could be heard the term of suspension would have expired."

"Your Honor should take into consideration that I have been deprived of practice in the Territorial courts since August, which ought to be punishment enough."

He spoke also of having been deprived of his office of District Magistrate on account of his Territorial disbarment. When Judge Dole reminded him that he had in the meantime been a practitioner of the Federal Court, Davis plaintively said he had done but little there—"only one case," he thought.

Judge Dole stated that he had considered all the circumstances and his conclusion was that given in the decision of the court. Then, after Davis had come again and again to the plea for leniency, the judge repeated his assertion, adding, "A suspension for one month would make the proceedings appear trivial."

Between the prayers for reduction of sentence, the respondent clamored for the citation of J. Alfred Magoon and his former partner, E. C. Peters, the present Deputy Attorney General. He said a great deal in a little time about the "agreement," arguing his alleged objections to it when it was drawn and Magoon's chief accountability for it.

"And he is up there conducting government cases, while I am disbarred for what was done by Magoon & Peters." This was in reference to the Deputy Attorney General.

Judge Dole offered to speak once or twice but could not break into the flow of eloquence at the bar.

Mr. Davis, getting no response to his motion for the citation of Magoon and Peters, turned fiercely toward Mr. Breckons with the exclamation: "I demand that the District Attorney of the United States prefer charges to this Honorable Court against J. Alfred Magoon and E. C. Peters. It is his bounden duty under the statutes."

Mr. Breckons, pacing to and fro across the courtroom, replied with the remark: "I am not going to bring disbarment charges against any attorney of this court excepting under orders from my superior in Washington. I have had enough of it."

Mr. Davis finally on this subject, complained bitterly in effect that the court ignored its own findings relative to the wrongdoing of Magoon and Peters.

Judge Dole told him shortly that he was speaking without authority. At length the respondent went back to the row of chairs and sat down, murmuring as he turned away from the bar that he must bow to the decision of the court.

VANISHING JURY LIST

Four Men Besides Grand Jurors Left.

(From Thursday's Daily.)
But one juror passed for cause yesterday in the empaneling of a jury for the Jones murder trial, filling the vacant place existent when the court opened at 10 a. m. Then came another peremptory challenge, it being the turn of the defense, which caused an exhaustion of the second special venire returned the same day.

Barring the grand jurors not yet released, there were but four more names of the year's list of 250 remaining. These were men not yet called in the Jones case and Judge Robinson ordered a special venire to issue for their appearance at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to which hour the trial was forthwith continued. The expectation of having a report from the grand jury yesterday afternoon, when its members were to be summoned for trial jury duty, was not realized and Judge Robinson intimated a probability that these score or so of jurors would not be available before tomorrow morning.

At the morning session there was remarkable agreement of sides in excusing jurors for cause. Those let out on examination were Henry Puhl, G. D. Mahone, Patrick Ryan, J. O. Carter, Jr., E. O. K. East, J. D. Tucker, W. Matlock Campbell, Jos. J. Dias, George Kalalulu, Charles Kapule, John Andrews, Starr Kapu, Jessin Andrade and R. W. Davis.

Alex. Lyle passed for cause by consent of both sides after Andrade had been excused.

J. M. Webb was peremptorily challenged by the defense.

Edmund Norrie was called but excused because he sat on the trial of Jones last term for the murder of Mrs. Parmenter. The calling of Davis emptied the trial jury box, when there remained three challenges without cause to the prosecution and seven to the defense.

A special venire was then ordered, containing the names of fifteen jurors released from Judge De Bolt's panel, which was made returnable at 3 p. m. The new venire was returned at 3 p. m. but its material vanished like a neglected block of ice at the kitchen door. George Dillingham was excused for good reason given without examination.

On challenges for cause by the prosecution Jos. Andrade, C. H. Clapp, Thos. R. Collins, Wm. H. McNerny and D. J. Styne retired. Clapp, McNerny and Styne were opposed to capital punishment.

J. C. Astell and C. J. Ludwigen were excused on motion of the defense for cause. Both sides agreed on excusing John Kidwell, who had been excused on the former Jones murder trial.

Sam K. Aki, who had served on many civil jury trials this term, was now excused for want of sufficient familiarity with the English language.

TRIAL OF INJUNCTION.
Herbert Kendall's injunction suit against C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, and Lucas Bros., to prevent the signing of a contract between the respondents for the erection of the Lahainaluna Seminary buildings, came on for hearing before Judge De Bolt yesterday afternoon. S. M. Baldwin appeared for plaintiff; W. A. Kinney for Lucas Bros. and M. F. Prosser for the Superintendent of Public Works.

After considerable evidence had been taken, Mr. Kinney moved to dismiss the bill because equity had not been shown. The court denied the motion and the hearing proceeded until four o'clock, when it was continued until Friday at 9 a. m.

DAMAGES FOR KILLING.
C. K. Al petitions for letters of administration on the estate of Chang Yee Tong, deceased, as the nominee of the widow. The estate consists of personal property valued at \$200 and cause of action for damages for death of deceased by wrongful act of the Mutual Telephone Co. and of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Co., value unknown. R. W. Breckons and J. J. Dunne are attorneys for petitioner. Goo Shee, widow of deceased, is living in China.

TELEPHONE COMPANY PURGED.
Judge Gear yesterday signed an order declaring the Mutual Telephone Co. and its superintendent, W. F. Lehigh, purged of contempt of court upon satisfactory evidence that they "have obeyed and carried into effect the order of this Honorable Court heretofore made, to-wit, on the 1st day of March, 1904, relative to inserting the name of Sidney M. Ballou in the March, 1904, Directory."

ST. CLEMENT'S LAWSUIT.
T. R. Walker et al., trustees of St. Clement's church, in their suit for summary possession against Gouveia, have given notice of motion to be made before Judge Gear on Monday next that the appeal of defendant be dismissed for laches and want of prosecution, because plaintiffs and their successors have been in possession since November, 1899, and no rights of the parties remain to be adjudicated, and because it does not appear that the appeal was duly perfected.

There was a low barometer and unsettled weather on Government pay-day.

Hummis does not regard Korea as a belligerent. His attitude towards that country is the same as was Uncle Eph'am's towards a fat turkey owned by some pit white trash on the next street.

Interests in the company have a plan under consideration to establish a chain of plants throughout the country. It is the aim of the company to be in a position to bid for business in all parts of the country at the same time maintaining harmonious relations with other companies.

There are more than 150 established hotels in St. Louis, and a signed agreement has been made between many of their managers with the Exposition officials that rates shall not be raised during the exposition period. Many new hotels have been built on sites adjacent to the Exposition grounds and the published fixed rates warrant the assertion that no one need pay exorbitant rates for accommodations either at hotels or private houses.

Don't forget that age is told, not by the lines in the face, but the figure. The middle-aged figure is well known. The hips and abdomen are prominent, and there is fat on the shoulder blades. Then there is the figure of old age. There is a withered figure, thin above the waist, fine and bony on the hips. This is the stage when a woman begins to look as though she were 70 long before she has lived out her 60s. Fatti and hundreds of other women have kept their figures and are lovely to gaze upon even now when in the mellow leaf. And the woman of domestic life can also be lovely even though her years have piled upon her.—Ohio State Journal.

in alarming proportions, while England and the United States have progressed toward temperance.

THE WAR ON PESTS

Perkins Explains Work Of Entomology Division.

In a report submitted to the Board of Agriculture and Forestry Wednesday afternoon Professor R. L. C. Perkins, the Territorial entomologist, outlines the work already accomplished by his department and also what it hopes to do.

Prof. Perkins says the chief work of the economic entomologists of these islands may be divided into two parts. (1) The prevention of the importation of injurious insects or plant diseases from other countries. (2) The destruction of injurious insects already present in the islands.

Mr. Perkins says that he has often wondered that while means were constantly employed to reduce the injurious insects already here, yet nothing was done to keep out harmful pests. "The injurious insects of today," he says, "are not those of twelve years ago, but more recent importations."

"It is also equally certain that of these more recent importations, a very large proportion, at any rate, might have been kept out of the country, had there been constantly an efficient inspecting entomologist. It is not that inspection has not been made in the past, but that it has of necessity been performed by those who have been without the entomological knowledge necessary to make it efficient. Even with the most rigid inspection some new injurious species, sooner or later, cannot be kept out."

"In the last eighteen months of four or five consignments of plants, sent with a certificate, declaring them to be free from injurious insects, four were found to be infested with very injurious species. Two of these consignments, indeed, brought insects, which had been specially imported to damage this country, could hardly have been better chosen."

"It may be thought that the introduction of injurious insects into this country might be prevented by indiscriminate treatment of all plants introduced. This, however, is impossible or inadvisable for two reasons. (a) A number of injurious insects cannot be certainly killed by any method of treatment without destroying the plant. (b) Some valuable plants in their natural condition, and many, when weakened by a long journey, will not stand the treatment necessary to kill insects, present or suspected. Therefore critical examination is necessary, and if insects, which cannot certainly be destroyed by treatment of the plants are present, the plants must be destroyed by fire or otherwise."

"At the present time I am personally examining all large consignments of plants (at least those from more dangerous localities whenever possible), leaving inspections of minor importance to one of my assistants. This plan is adopted because from long residence I am naturally familiar with practically all the species of insects of economic importance, in these islands, and generally with their distribution over the several islands. For this reason I am able to judge whether treatment is necessary or whether a plant can safely be admitted without treatment, while it would be impossible for a comparative stranger to decide such a point in the majority of cases. Unnecessary treatment, which, when a plant is already enfeebled after a voyage, may easily prove fatal, is to be avoided, and it is policy that the public who import valuable plants, often at great expense, should feel assured that their importations are not subjected to treatment without due cause."

"As I propose shortly to prepare a bulletin on the subject of insects imported into these islands, during the last eighteen months, it is unnecessary, at present, to refer further to this subject."

(2) The destruction of injurious insects already present.

"There are two methods by which this may be attained. (a) By artificial means, or (b) By the aid of natural enemies of the injurious species. Whenever possible the latter method is far preferable. The use of the former, though in some cases necessary, is equivalent to a confession of ignorance on the part of the entomologist, or at least of inability to apply his knowledge."

"Still to some extent it is necessary to use various kinds of liquids, in the form of sprays, and we advise the use of such in special cases, and at cost price properly made. Standard remedies have been furnished to those asking for them. Most of the injurious insects for which such treatment is necessary are ones of minor economic importance, and which do not cause sufficient loss to make it worth while sending to other countries for natural enemies. The two obvious disadvantages of artificial remedies are, firstly, they are costly and have to be regularly applied, year after year, or at even shorter intervals; secondly, they are wholly inapplicable against the majority of our most injurious species."

"As matters stand, there has always been in the islands some question of real economic importance involving large money interests confronting the entomologist, and minor ones have to be kept in the background, incidentally to this. At the present time our most important problems await solution, and these probably can only be tempted one at a time."

"The Division of Entomology, under a Board of Commissioners was so constituted that two of its members could visit other countries in company, search for beneficial insects, while the other should permanently reside in the islands to handle and distribute the material sent by the traveling entomologists, to inspect introduced plants and inhibit the introduction of further pests; to carry on the ordinary work of

the office, chiefly in furnishing information on insects submitted for examination, to publish bulletins on entomological subjects, and to prepare collections of injurious and beneficial insects for the use of future workers. In this work the resident entomologists could be assisted by the traveling members of the Division in the intervals between their journeys; and during such intervals the resident members would have an opportunity to make a tour of inspection of the various islands with a view to ascertaining what beneficial insects were chiefly needed in various localities. It is quite clear that to accomplish this work the Division is by no means over large; the handling and rearing of beneficial insects alone for purposes of distribution being almost more than work enough for one man, and sometimes for months together, owing to the large amount of material on hand, the extreme care necessary both in the actual handling of the creatures, and in guarding against the escape of some species that might be prejudicial (not only to the work in hand, but also perhaps to work already accomplished) will absorb most of the time of the two resident members. Quite apart from this the ordinary work of the office is considerable as information is given on any insects, beneficial or injurious, submitted to the entomologist."

"I may state in passing that recently in addition to the parasites sent from California by the Superintendent of the Division, to be tried on cane leaf-hopper, which require the most careful attention, we have had on hand at one time thousands of the native parasite of the leaf-hopper, and have in addition parasites (from the Eastern States) for the green leaf-hopper so injurious in many localities to coffee, citrus, and many forest trees. To regularly supply so large a number of living creatures with food, to guard against the accidental inclusion of some predaceous insect, which in a night might destroy the labor of weeks, to make sure that the conditions of moisture and temperature are suitable for the species, a most important matter in this climate, all these require much care and consideration."

"It is most necessary that good reference collections should be made of the various insects whether beneficial or injurious. A slight step has been already made in this direction but it must be years before any adequate collection can be got together. This want of a collection is a great need, so that, when in the case of many important Hawaiian insects, to identify these the entomologist has to hunt through a mass of scattered literature, with often very unsatisfactory results, while in the case of obscure foreign species, the difficulties are hardly less great sometimes even greater, the country whence they have been imported being a matter of doubt. Our distance from entomologists of other countries precludes the possibility of getting assistance from them, except after much delay, and to be of any use an entomologist here must be self-dependent. Hardly less important is it to form reference collections of foreign insects injurious to important agricultural industries of these islands, for had we complete collections of this kind, we should know exactly what to guard against when importations of important plants are made, and new insect pests could be identified as they turn up. That new ones will turn up no one can possibly doubt, for an insect may be (and is sometimes known to be) present for years in a country before it becomes injurious. Also with these injurious insects should be collected where possible their natural enemies, so that in the event of their occurrence here we may know where to seek the latter. Of course, such a collection could only be made by the traveling entomologist as opportunity offered while he was engaged in the still more important work of collecting and forwarding beneficial insects, but certainly no opportunity should be lost of acquiring information of this nature."

"From time to time as occasion demands it is proposed to publish Bulletins on entomological subjects. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary that two series of Bulletins be issued, one dealing with purely technical entomology and the other with more general information. The Bulletin already issued on the leaf-hopper of the cane mostly belongs to the latter class but in the appendix is contained matter, which properly belongs to a technical bulletin and the publication of such matter in a mixed form is most inadvisable and only could be excused by the urgent and immediate need of that Bulletin."

"Owing to the great mass of entomological literature published yearly, it is necessary that all papers of importance should be duly recorded annually and it greatly facilitates the work of the recorder that descriptions of species and similar technical matter, should be kept apart from general entomological information, and both from matters which have nothing whatever to do with either branch."

"For information of relatively small and momentary value the Press Bulletins are excellent; the daily papers being the quickest and best means of giving information to the general public."

"While a Bulletin of the class conveying general information can be written so as to be easily understood by one of ordinary intelligence, the technical Bulletin is written for the use of the entomologists themselves, whether present or future. Unless this is done it simply means that the new comer has to go over all this work again, for if we exclude those imported for economic reasons, probably not less than 80 or 90 per cent of the species of insects that exist here are not found elsewhere, and therefore are not known to the outside economic entomologist."

"Even when one of our injurious species is well known and much written about elsewhere, I have found much of the information published to be valueless here, or even misleading, owing to the peculiar nature of our insular condition and climate."

"It adds greatly to the value of Bulletins that they should be illustrated, but illustrations unless they are perfectly accurate and first-class are to my mind worse than useless. In this respect we are unfortunately situated, having no special entomological artist in this country. It seems at present as

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS WILL DECIDE ISSUES

Governor Carter Is Not Disposed To Submit His Policy To the Expiring Legislature.

Governor Carter, in an interview for the Advertiser yesterday evening, made it clear that he has about concluded not to place the remedying of Territorial finances in the hands of the existing Legislature. He holds that it would be an unfair test of the body politic to have its capability for meeting an emergency in self-government judged by the conduct and actions of a Legislature elected, in large measure, upon a basis of hostility to a former administration. The work that the Governor, with the assistance of Secretary Atkinson, has done by day and night for the past few weeks in gathering estimates of possible reductions of expenditures from the various departments places the administration in a position for seeing a way out of the woods into open ground, where the executive may act for the best good of the Territory until a new Legislature is elected upon the issue of a settled policy of governing the Territory at a cost within its income.

Yesterday afternoon the Governor called into conference with him E. D. Tenney, Fred. W. Macfarlane and Sidney M. Ballou, for the purpose of obtaining the views of these gentlemen upon the present state of affairs. The personnel of these unofficial counselors was selected out of Governor Carter's desire to listen to business men of whose opinions he had not previously been aware.

This morning he will successively confer with Republican party leaders upon the prevailing issues.

It was after his taking counsel with Messrs. Tenney, Macfarlane and Ballou that Governor Carter made the following statement to an Advertiser reporter:

"The great question is what policy to adopt. What is the best course to pursue in the present situation of depression and financial difficulty?"

"It has seemed to me that the difficulty is not so much that we are paying either too great salaries or too many salaries, for in some cases no doubt the men are working very hard for their salaries, while in other cases the same work can be done in a bureau or department with less men. But the real crux of the situation is that we, as a Territory, are trying to carry on too many functions of government."

"I do not believe there are many communities of 125,000 people that would attempt so much and the aim of the administration, which I think the people will support, is to cut our expenditures down to a lower plane. To do this it is necessary to strike out certain

classes of work that we now attempt. Keep in only those services that we consider most essential. This can only be done through the Legislature."

"Whether or not the Legislature will prove itself capable of this responsibility, or of appreciating the gravity of the situation, is a question that only events will answer. If the Legislature fall in such a crisis, it would tend to support those who sometimes say that the Territory is not yet fitted for self-government."

"It is pointed out very forcibly that the present Legislature is not one elected under this administration; that to carry out such a policy as I believe the people of this Territory will support it ought to be clearly enunciated and given to the people before the elections in November, and see if the coming Legislature cannot be elected on the question of a readjustment of our affairs. The administration should be guided by an expression of the people through this November election."

"I am asked if I think it is fair to the people of this Territory to test or try their qualifications for self-government with the past-elected Legislature. Would it be a fair test? Would the actions of the present Legislature be a proper test of the functions of universal suffrage or self-government? Would it not be better and fairer to the people that the test should be made with a Legislature elected by them while my administration is in existence, rather than with a Legislature elected under the conditions that existed with the past administration?"

"Isn't it better to tide things along and say to the people, 'I am ready to work with you,' and let them have a chance to say whether or not they will send a Legislature in harmony with the administration?"

"The figures show that without cutting off any salaries except voluntary reductions of heads of departments, and with the cutting out only of those positions which can fairly be considered unnecessary, together with the stopping of works that the Legislature made appropriations for on the ground that there is not enough money to do them, we can get through this eighteen months' period without adding greatly to the deficiency which we already have."

"In other words, with a policy of retrenchment, we can feel certain that the warrants issued now will all be taken up in November. This course will do away with the uncertainty which works the greatest harm now existent regarding these warrants."

"Tomorrow I am going to consult with the heads of departments here at 10 o'clock, in order to gather their views and see if they have any suggestions to make. And at 11 o'clock I propose to bring into consultation some of the leaders and workers in the Republican party, and talk the matter over with them."

THE HAWAIIAN BOARD SEEKS MAINLAND HELP

The Friend says: After many months devoted to a most careful consideration of all features of its work, the Hawaiian Board has entered upon a twofold policy of coordination and affiliation, the one Territorial in its scope, the other national.

The original work of the American Board in these islands regarded the Hawaiians alone. Its missionaries founded churches and consolidated them into four island associations, (1) Hawaii, (2) Maui comprising also Molokai and Lanai, (3) Oahu, and (4) Kauai including Niihau. These four combined in the Evangelical Association. The system was complete and has worked admirably.

As the white population grew, it became necessary to provide means of worship for those unacquainted with the native tongue, and thus there slowly came into being the so-called Foreign churches. Composed of English-speaking people in sympathy with the Christian work carried on by the American Mission, the members of these churches were zealous supporters of every effort made to Christianize the native inhabitants. But owing to the barrier of language on the one hand and to their location at points widely separated on the other, these churches of English-speaking people connected themselves organically neither with the native associations nor with one another. Drawing their membership from all denominations, naturally they organized on the union or congregational plan, but ecclesiastically each was absolutely independent, and stood unrelated to any denomination of Christians. Churches of this character grew up on Hawaii at Hilo, Kohala, and Kona (now temporarily quiescent), on Maui at Paia, and Wailuku (services interrupted for a season), on Oahu at Honolulu, and on Kauai at Tiliue and Wainae. Some of these have to this day not even been organized as churches.

Meantime, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese began to immigrate hither, and Christian work was promptly pushed among the newcomers. Much of it was conducted through the Hawaiian Board, with the generous cooperation of the American Board. The

resulting churches were in some instances brought into a quasi-connection with the Evangelical Association, but the bond was so frail as to be practically non-existent. Thus the forces in connection with the enterprise presided over by the Hawaiian Board presented the picture of an ancient Greco-Persian battlefield, where the Attic tribes fought each for itself, under its own leader, and concert of action was minimized. Meantime, one year ago the American Board withdrew finally, and the entire conduct of the many-sided work devolved upon the Christians of this Territory.

Now as long as the islands maintained their independence and money was plentiful enough to create no demand for the economies and the esprit de corps of consolidation, the anomaly of the condition outlined was not forced into prominence. But with the entrance of Hawaii into the Union, and shortly thereafter with the diminished support incident to the decrease of several generous contributors and to the general financial depression, the weak spots made themselves known. Other denominations, backed by great national organizations, having previously entered the field, began to offer by their compactness, a strong contrast to our disjointed negation of system, while their ability to tide over a season of local business depression by calling upon their fellow Christians on the mainland, mocked our financial loneliness. The sound maxim for all time, "In union is strength," which has become the basal social truth in this century of combination, has been brought home with startling power to the Board and its friends. We realize that unless these disassociated churches, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and English-speaking, get together and pool their resources, they are doomed. God has no use anywhere in His universe for the weakness of disunion. The Board, therefore, has called upon its constituency everywhere throughout these islands to close ranks and march together. It is very gratifying to be able to state that the response has been unanimous and enthusiastic beyond expectation.

The coordination requested by the Board demands as its initial step, that all our churches connect themselves re-

spectively with the Island Associations and begin to pull together, regardless of race. In this way common interests will be recognized and acknowledged, common burdens will be borne by all, progress will be made towards a more general use of the English language, and without the sacrifice of an atom of essential independence, the gradual development of a vital organism will be effected. Next month The Friend will tell how the experiment begins to work in Hawaii, where the churches of all nationalities are to meet on a common ground at the spring session of the local Island Association. Already a kindling spirit and its child, increased financial support, have marked the beginning of getting together.

Affiliation means extending this process across the ocean and getting into touch with our fellow Christians of the United States. The financial stress here has made this absolutely necessary. Already the Board has been compelled to sacrifice two of its most honored missionaries, and during the past two years has cut its budget down by over \$15,000, a reduction of more than 33-1/3 per cent. Notwithstanding these heroic measures it is today something more than \$9,600 in debt, and the deficiency has increased the past ten months by a little over \$2,100 a month. Although our treasurer believes that expected receipts later on will modify these fatal figures, there can be but one end to this process, and the disaster of serious disruption of our work is close upon us. Foreseeing this, the Board last fall entered into communication with the Home Missionary Society and the American Missionary Association, with a view both to its affiliation with these organizations and to their co-operation in its various enterprises. No definite reply has yet been received. It is hoped that the Home Missionary Society will assist in the conduct of work done through the medium of the English language, and that the American Missionary Association will unite with us in the maintenance of the Chinese and Japanese departments.

It is not merely the financial help that is desired. The Board and the churches which support it or are maintained by it feel the need of larger sympathy. We must be a part of some world-wide organization, share the prayers and own the sympathy of our fellow Christians all over the United States and in other nations as well. Through the American Board this was formerly ours. With close affiliation to the great societies of the mainland, we shall have it again in still larger abundance.

In addition to seeking connection with the two societies named above, the Board has asked the American Board to take over the mission on Pleasant Island manned by Rev. and Mrs. Delaporte, and has carried out the resolution of the Evangelical Association by voting to transact its foreign missionary work through this society. It has also requested the Education Society to co-operate in training men for the ministry by asking aid for one very promising young man. Conscious of the sacred responsibility entrusted to it by the Christians of America in inaugurating and maintaining for more than 80 years one of the most successful missionary enterprises known to history, the Board means to be true to the trust. In the present emergency it has been called upon to face the fact that Hawaii is an integral part of the American Union, that its problems are no longer local, that the whole nation is vitally interested in maintaining Christian civilization out here in the mid-Pacific, and that this cannot be done without the co-operation of a Christian organization co-extensive with the United States. We have now done our part. Will our fellow Christians of the mainland do theirs? We have no hesitancy in believing that they will. D. S.

EDMUNDS HAD RIGHTS

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, was asked yesterday whether Mr. Edmunds obtained an exclusive right of mooring boats an ex-places for which he charged fees to the Japanese fishermen.

The answer was that Mr. Edmunds had only paid rent for the Rotten Row mooring ground, with respect to which the payment was supposed to entitle him to control of the place, as a tenant at will, until the Government might need to occupy the premises.

With regard to the Nuuanu creek locality Mr. Holloway stated that, rent not having been paid for it in advance as required, Mr. Edmunds held no rights whatever there over anybody else.

Mr. Holloway explained that the reason for conveying the rights of a tenant in the premises to Mr. Edmunds was that the Japanese with their fishing sampans gave a good deal of annoyance to the department. They were guilty of taking water without leave from the taps on the water front, a quantity taken to sea every night by each sampan aggregating more water than ought to be taken without compensation. To stop this larceny of water and tampering with the supply pipes, recourse had been found only in hiding the tap handles or wrenches over night.

Under these circumstances, the Superintendent of Public Works thought it a good thing to have a fishing association, presumably respectable and responsible, take over the control of the fishing boat moorings in return for a fair rental paid the Government.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Hesse, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

MAY SPLIT THE PARTY

Iaukea Doesn't Want a Home Rule Delegate.

As a result of the confirmation of the previous action of the Home Rule committee in expelling Curtis Iaukea from the chairmanship it is probable that two native parties will be organized in Hawaii, a portion remaining with Kalaupokalani and Noley in the Home Rule party, and the remainder following Iaukea, probably into the Democratic ranks.

The reason that Iaukea was thrown out of the Home Rule party was not so much that he advocated fusion with the Democrats but rather that he was opposed to the Home Rulers making a nomination for Congress this year. Iaukea is of the opinion that it would be harmful to send a Home Rule delegate to Congress, representing neither of the great national parties, and, if the Home Rulers do not wish to join in a Democratic nomination, Chairman Iaukea believes that it is best not to make a nomination at all.

A meeting of the Home Rule committee was held yesterday morning in headquarters, at which Iaukea presided as chairman, although he left before the meeting had been concluded. He intends, however, to protest to the full committee against the action taken by a small minority in removing him. Kumalea, the vice-chairman, and Noley, who was most active against Iaukea and fusion, said after the meeting yesterday that nothing had been done, but Iaukea has heard that the committee confirmed the action previously taken in his case.

"The whole trouble is this," said Col. Iaukea yesterday, "that some of the old leaders object to the stand I have taken in political matters."

"I advocated fusion or coalition with the Democratic party, and some of these men see their leadership slipping away if that is done. And what makes my attitude worse in their eyes, is that I have opposed a Home Rule nomination for delegate this year. I believe the time has come when the natives should cease to array themselves against both great parties, in their Home Rule party. I don't believe that a Home Ruler should be sent to Congress, as the representative of the Hawaiian or any other people here. It was all right to send a Home Ruler the first two elections when the natives were still in a class by themselves against the white men. But now a native party, affiliated with neither the Democratic nor Republican party, can be of no benefit to the Hawaiian people or to the Territory. If the natives wish to form one party on clearly local issues, all well and good, but when it comes to sending a delegate to Congress, he should be either a Democrat or a Republican. Flocking by himself a Home Ruler can do nothing, he must belong to one of the national parties to accomplish any good for the islands in Congress. I know some of the natives don't like my ideas, but it is something which must come sooner or later, and the earlier affiliation takes place with the Democrats or with the Republican party the better it will be for the people of this Territory."

"I believe that the Hawaiians are beginning to see that they cannot hope to win in a party by themselves. They have been disappointed by the last two elections in seeing their party defeated, and disappointment is growing on them. It is only another step to affiliation with one or the other party, and many of the natives are already leaving the Home Rule party. Properly, the overtures cannot come from the Democratic party, and the Home Rulers must ask to be taken in. It is probable that many of them will join the Democrats, for naturally their sympathies are with that party."

"As to the action of the committee in ousting me from the chairmanship I shall appeal to the whole committee. Only sixteen or seventeen acted on the matter, and proper notice was not served. There are sixty-five members of the committee on Oahu, and it requires a vote of two-thirds, of that number to act on the question of declaring an office vacant. When the whole committee meets I expect to be given a hearing and to be reinstated. The Home Rulers are getting a little dissatisfied with their present leaders and want a change. They see that they have not been so successful as formerly and hold their old leaders responsible for the failure. I don't think that Kalaupokalani and Noley have nearly as much influence as they are popularly credited with having, and I doubt if either of them could be elected to office on this island."

SCOTIA MAY BE GONE FOR GOOD

Nothing further has been heard from the cable ship Scotia which was reported ashore at Spanish Rocks a week ago. It is not even known whether the Pacific Commercial Cable Co. will send a wrecking ship to get her off the rocks, but this will probably be done if there is any chance of floating her. In that case the rescue ship would probably go from Singapore.

Although the Scotia has supplies aboard for the Midway station, the cable colony there will suffer no hardship because of her non-arrival. The chances are that the wrecking of the Scotia, with a likelihood of her not being floated again, may delay for a considerable period the sending of a station ship to Honolulu.

Excuse Us, Please, We Can't Help It!

2848

SUNDAY ADVERTISERS

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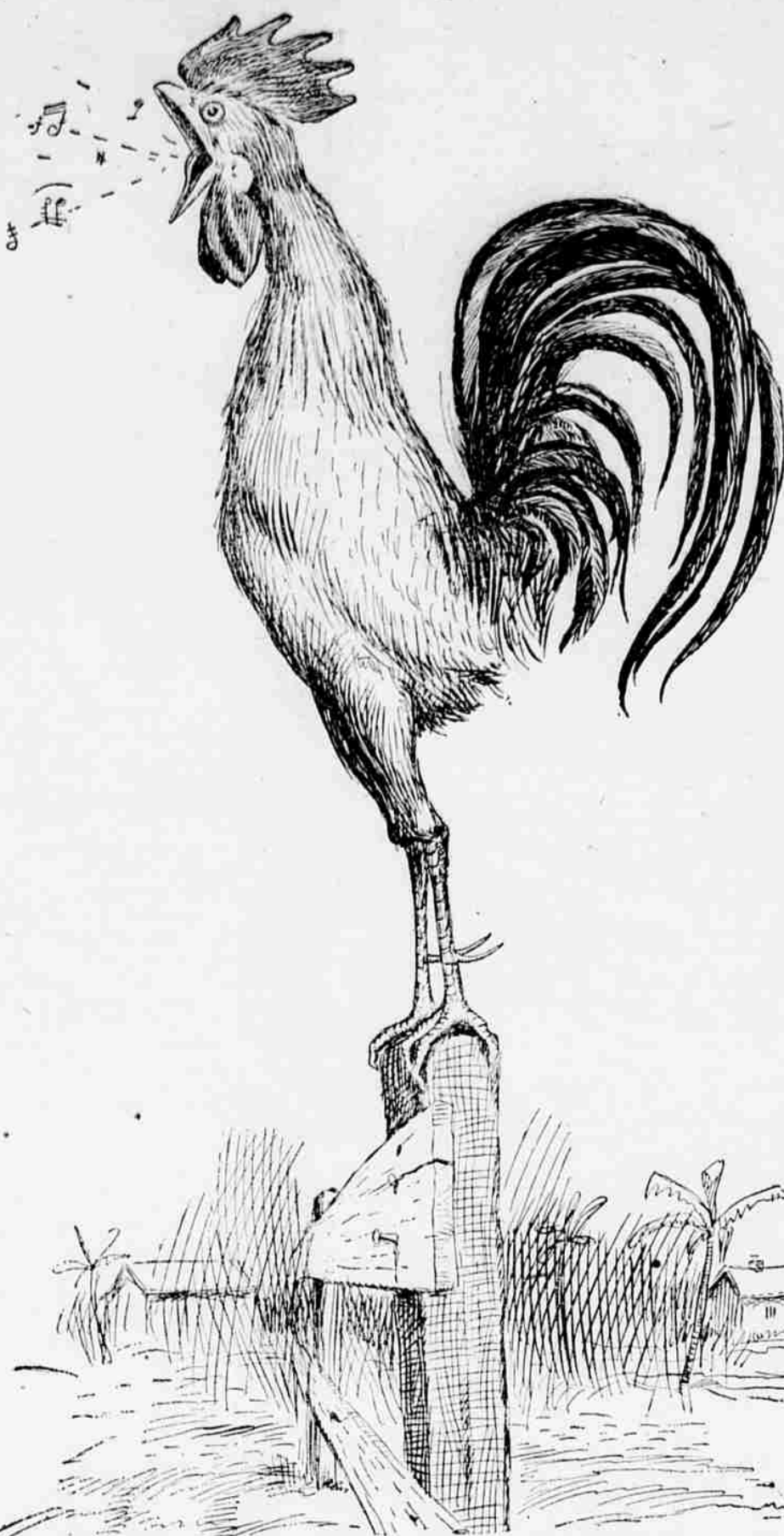
SWORN STATEMENT OF A. W. PEARSON,
Treasurer and Manager.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have examined the cash receipts and records of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., and have found the sales of the SUNDAY ADVERTISER to be 2848 for a single day's sales.

L. C. ABLES,
Expert Accountant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, A. D. 1904.

L. C. ABLES,
Notary Public.



WHILE OTHERS have been using their space to tell of their wonderful circulation, we have been filling our columns with the latest news and the most interesting reading matter obtainable, and an appreciative public has been buying the paper in increasing numbers. We in turn show our appreciation of the patronage by sparing no effort or expense in securing the newest and most interesting features, and in making each number of the paper a little better than its predecessor.



The Sunday Advertiser

Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.,

PUBLISHERS,

65 S. KING STREET, HONOLULU

PHONE MAIN 88

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

Potatoes are scarce in town, but a supply is coming in the steamer Tekan now due from Puget Sound.

CONTRACT FOR CANE

Justice Perry is author of a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court which overrules exceptions from Judge Little's court, Hilo, taken by plaintiffs in the suit of F. L. Mini and A. Verzasconi vs. Hilo Sugar Co., Ltd. Wise & Ross for plaintiffs; Smith & Parsons for defendant.

It was an action of assumpsit for \$1632 for cane alleged to have been sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendant. The defendant concedes that it received the cane referred to in the plaintiff's declaration and that the reasonable value of such cane was \$1468.10, but it denies that it purchased or received the cane from the plaintiffs and that the cane was the property of the plaintiffs at the time when it was cut and received, and contends that at that time it was the property of one H. Kishi or of his trustee in bankruptcy, Kishi having been declared a bankrupt on February 2, 1903, and was taken under a certain mortgage and contract with Kishi and his predecessors in interest.

Jury was waived and on hearing the case the Circuit Court ordered judgment for the defendant. The Supreme Court reviews the evidence and considers the ground of exceptions, deciding that either the rulings were correct or the errors, if any, were not prejudicial.

Besides findings decided as being supported by the evidence, the syllabus contains principles of law as follows: Where under a lease the lessor is authorized, upon failure of the lessee to pay the rent or any portion thereof, to declare a forfeiture of the lease and to re-enter after "demand made therefor," the making of a demand for a sum substantially larger than the amount of rent due is not a compliance with the prerequisite named and will not support an attempted forfeiture based thereon.

Where the provision of the lease is that such forfeiture may be declared and re-entry made upon failure to pay the rent after ten days demand therefor, an attempted forfeiture and a re-entry nine days after demand are unauthorized by the contract and ineffectual to terminate the lease.

NERVY GAME PLAYED ON MANY JAPANESE FISHERMEN

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

H. W. S. Edmunds, manager of the Live & Refrigerated Fish Company, was arrested about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging him with obtaining money under false pretences. The charge comprises the allegations of a number of Japanese fishermen that Mr. Edmunds has been charging each of them a fee for tying up their sampans at different points about the harbor, more particularly in the Ewa end near the Hackfeld, Railway and Inter-Island wharves.

About a dozen of the sturdy little fishermen appeared at the police station yesterday forenoon and had an audience with the High Sheriff. To him they related their grievance, and the result was that the warrant was issued for Edmunds's arrest.

About sixty fishermen claim to have been duped by the defendant for the past three months. They have been charged for mooring space makai of the Channel wharf near Young's boat house, from which Edmunds is said to have collected about \$250 per month. In the Ewa end of the harbor the complainants allege that they have been compelled to pay Edmunds at the rate of \$3 each per month just for the privilege of tying up their boats on the mud flats. The warrant issued against Edmunds involves only the last named rentals.

Edmunds is said to have no title to any ground or space within the harbor limits, this being entirely under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Public Works. The Superintendent is said not to have issued any instructions to Edmunds for the purpose of collecting rents from fishermen.

A short time since Edmunds obtained the privilege of using the portion of sea-front below the Channel wharf for tying up the boats of a company to be managed by him known as the Live & Refrigerated Fish Company. It is alleged that Edmunds, after putting in railings at this place began charging all Japanese fishermen a stipulated monthly rental, which is not in consonance with the privilege. This matter may be taken up with Edmunds shortly.

Edmunds is alleged by the fishermen to have endeavored to coerce them into selling their catches of fish to his company, otherwise they would be charged \$10 to \$12 rental per month for

the privilege of mooring their boats. This is said to have been compromised to a payment of rentals ranging from \$2 to \$3 per month. The Japanese allege that all manner of threats have been used against them to compel payment.

The matter came to a focus on Monday night when a delegation of fishermen visited Edmunds and presented a proposition that they be allowed to divide their catches between Edmunds's company and the Chinese dealers. Edmunds is said to have refused to consider such a proposition on the ground that they should turn over the whole catch to him at his own prices. If the Japanese would not accede to his way of thinking he is said to have threatened to charge from \$10 to \$30 per month rental for moorings.

Instead of returning yesterday to Edmunds with an answer they went to the High Sheriff and related the whole story.

High Sheriff Brown stated yesterday: "This seems to be one of the nerviest games I have come across."

Edmunds's case will come up in police court this morning.

HAWAIIAN LAUHALA MATS

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Any size mesh from one-eighth inch up to an inch and a quarter.

For further information and prices, write to the undersigned.

G. W. McDougall,

POST OFFICE,
HOOKENA, SOUTH KONA,
HAWAII.

VANISHING JURY LIST

(Continued from page 3.)

THE DREDGING CONTRACT.

In the suit for compensation, under agreement relative to Pearl Harbor dredging, of Clark & Henry vs. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., and Castle & Cooke, Ltd., Judge De Bolt yesterday overruled the demurrer of the Hackfeld company, giving it five days in which to answer. A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; H. E. Cooper for defendant. The grounds of demurrer, briefly, were that there was no cause of action "against this defendant;" that if \$26,000 was guaranteed at all, it was by the Oahu Sugar Co. and the Ewa Plantation Co. and not by this defendant; that it did not appear that this defendant was ever satisfied that the opening of the channel of Pearl Harbor would open the same to commerce; that it did not appear that plaintiffs did the necessary work to be performed to make the channel of Pearl Harbor 200 feet wide at the bottom and thirty feet deep, or that said channel was made of those dimensions, and, lastly, that the complaint is ambiguous as to the agreement.

The argument in support of the demurrer was mainly that there was no liability of the guarantors because the plantation companies were not liable. Judge De Bolt overruled the demurrer, regarding the defendants' guaranty as an original agreement. All the other grounds were likewise overruled.

COURT NOTES.

Mary K. Kahalepuna, guardian of Keala and Kahu, minors, has filed an inventory of their estate. It consists of two pieces of land in Koolau-poko, Oahu, aggregating 3.65 acres, and a house-lot at Pauoa Valley, together with a family residence at Waikiki.

Another day passed in the trial of the American Dry Goods Association before Judge Gray.

KNOW THEIR VALUE.

Mrs. Knowitt—"I hear you celebrated your silver wedding last week."

Mrs. Wise—"No. To judge from the presents we received, I think it was our silver-plated wedding."—New York Mail and Express.

NO FRIEND LIKE AN OLD FRIEND.—He will always help you in time of need. It is the same with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is an old and tried friend in many thousands of homes, and, like other old friends, can be depended upon in time of need. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

A Bad Skin

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see it is full of blood, full all the time. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy. Impure blood covers the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions, tetter, salt-rheum.



Mr. Frank Hewitt, of Kailua, W. A., sends his photograph and tells what cured him. "When a boy my skin broke out in bad sores about my hands. After trying a great many remedies in vain, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla and was quickly cured. Recently I was troubled again with severe boils, but one bottle of the same old remedy completely cured me. It's the greatest blood-purifying medicine in the world."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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IMPERIAL LIME

89 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

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AGENTS.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants**SUGAR FACTORS.**

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kona Sugar Company.
The Waialeale Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Westons' Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

INSURANCE.**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**

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Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds \$3,975,000.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**THERAPION.** This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Boisson, Joubert, Vulpian, and others, combined all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.**THERAPION No. 1** maintains the circulation of the blood, restores the vitality of the system, and relieves all the symptoms of debility, nervousness, and general weakness.**THERAPION No. 2** is a powerful purgative, and restores the system to its normal condition.**THERAPION No. 3** is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition.**THERAPION No. 4** is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition.**THERAPION No. 5** is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition.**THERAPION No. 6** is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition.**THERAPION No. 7** is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition.**THERAPION No. 8** is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition.**THERAPION No. 9** is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition.**THERAPION No. 10** is a powerful tonic, and restores the system to its normal condition.**KONA ORPHANAGE FOR TWO MONTHS**

The following is the report of the Kona Orphanage for the month of January and February, 1904:

EXPENSES.

January.	
Wages	\$ 40.00
Salaries	264.65
Food	79.46
Clothing and bedding	1.20
Furnishings	51.15
Stock and chicken food	36.73
Lights and fuel	27.70
Improvements	224.19
Incidentals	12.73
Furniture	8.80
Household Supplies	8.25
School supplies	2.05
Total	\$ 772.91

RECEIPTS.

January.	
Hana, Maui, C. E. Society	\$ 50.00
Central Union C. E. Society	12.00
Portuguese Evangelical C. E. Society	4.00
Lahaina, Maui, C. E. Society	5.75
Kohala Seminary C. E. Society	4.00
Hilo Boys' Boarding School C. E. Society	3.00
A friend at Warm Springs, Cal.	5.00
Mrs. Caroline D. Castle	75.00
Mrs. W. O. Smith	20.00
Allice F. Beard	554.89
Money taken in at the Orphanage	39.27
Total	\$ 772.91

EXPENSES.

February.	
Wages	\$ 50.00
Salaries	260.00
Food	116.00
Clothing and bedding	15.50
Furnishings	17.50
Stock and chicken food	32.12
Lights and fuel	22.85
Improvements	172.10
Incidentals	35.47
Furniture	18.00
School supplies	30.89
Total	\$ 804.34

RECEIPTS.

February.	
Money taken in at the Orphanage	\$ 130.30
All below was received by donation:	
J. B. Sato	2.00
A friend	10.00
Mr. C. R. Bishop	50.00
Mrs. J. A. Hopper	25.00
Mr. C. M. Cooke	100.00
Mr. F. Atherton	10.00
Miss Lattimore	1.00
Mrs. Van Arsdale	1.00
Mrs. T. Clive Davies	50.00
Mr. A. S. Wilcox	200.00
Mrs. Mary Dillingham Frear	25.00
Mrs. Wm. F. Allen	50.00
Chas. R. Bishop Trust	250.00
Allice F. Beard	272.00
Miss E. H. King	5.00
Christian C. E. Society	1.00
A friend	100.00
Total	\$ 1307.30

ARTICLES RECEIVED.

Mrs. E. Omargues—Samples for seed work.
Miss Tisdale—Writing desk and clothing.
Mrs. Berger—Clothing.
Mrs. Henry Brown—Clothing.
Miss Bell Johnson—Clothing.
Mrs. Howard—Books.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Miller—Twenty lbs. candy.
Miss Felke—Clothing, hiehe nuts and narcissus flowers.
Mrs. Ball—Beads.
Mrs. Milamphy—Clothing.
Miss E. H. King—Red seeds.
Mr. Rider of Kaaku Mission—Royal scroll.
Mrs. Podmore—Alligator pear trees.
Maunaea Sewing School—Two quilts, pillow case and handkerchief.
Mrs. Snodgrass—Job's tears.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtner—Nuts.
Mildred Brandage—Children's papers.
Hollister Drug Co.—Two and a half dozen packages garden seed.
We are very thankful to every one who has in any way helped.
There is now about \$500.00 in the treasury.

ALICE F. BEARD,
Manager of Kona Orphanage.**A CITIZEN'S STORY**

Told by a Honolulu Citizen for the Benefit of Honolulu People.

The greatest importance attached to the following is that it concerns a Honolulu citizen. It would lose three-quarters of its interest if it involved some resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or Woonsocket, R. I. Like all the testimony which has appeared here, and like all which will follow about the Old Quaker remedy, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, it comes from residents, fellow citizens and neighbors. No other remedy can show such a record of home cures. Read this case:
Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes 2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
Remember the name Doan's, and take no other.

THE STORM REPORTS WERE NOT EXAGGERATED

Oahu Suffered the Most From the Recent Heavy Rains—Report of Meteorologist Lydecker.

Official reports of the storms during February as given by Meteorologist Lydecker, show that the reports of the rains already published were in no wise exaggerated.

The rainfall for the month was from four to five times above the normal, which is given as 5.6 inches for February. The average rainfall reported last month was 24.87 inches. Oahu, according to the monthly summary, suffered the most in the storms. Maunawili on this island reported a fall of 44.65 inches, while in twenty-four hours at the same place 12.50 inches of rain fell. Hawaii suffered the least of any of the islands in the storm, though the big island is usually well to the front in rain records.

The following is Mr. Lydecker's summary:

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR FEBRUARY, 1904.

Temperature mean for the month, 70.1; normal, 70.2; average daily maximum, 75.4; average daily minimum, 65.4; mean daily range, 10 degrees; greatest daily range, 18 degrees (4th); least daily range, 4 degrees (15); highest temperature, 79 (29th); lowest temperature, 55 (4th).

Barometer average, 29.892; normal, 29.866; highest, 30.07 (23d); lowest, 29.59 (11th); greatest 24-hour change, that is from any given hour of one day to the same hour on the next, .15; "lows" passed this point 6th to 20th and 26th to 29th inclusive; "high" 23d.

Relative humidity average, 84.7; normal, 82.5; mean dewpoint, 64.9; normal, 62.5; mean absolute moisture, 6.78 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.24.

Rainfall, 24.87 inches; normal, 5.48; greatest rainfall in 24 hours, 7.51 inches (from 9 a. m. 10th to 9 a. m. 11th); rain record days, 19; normal, 12; heaviest rainfall for Oahu, at Maunawili, 44.65 inches; least, 14.55 at U. S. Naval Station. The artesian well water level rose from 33.93 to 34.80 feet above mean sea level. February 28, 1903, it stood at 35.25. The average daily mean sea level for the month was 9.88, the assumed annual mean being 10 feet above datum. For February, 1903, it was 9.66. Trade wind days, 8 (2 NNE.); normal, 15; average force of wind, Beaufort scale and during daylight only, 0.7; average cloudiness, tenths of sky, 7.0; normal, 4.9.

Approximate percentage of district rainfall as compared with normal: Hawaii—Hilo district 103 per cent; Hamakua, 130; Kohala, 325; Waimea, 210; Kona, 290; Kau, 486; Puna, 200. Island of Maui—Variable, from 279 at Puuomalei to 571 at Paia. Oahu—Honolulu district, 45; Nuuanu, 303; Koolau, 610; Ewa, 733. Island of Kauai—Lihue district, 453; Hanalei, 155; Waimea, 487 per cent.

The heaviest monthly rainfall was at Maunawili, Oahu, 44.65 inches. The heaviest 24-hour rainfall was at Maunawili, 12.50 (11th); Paioa, Hawaii, 11.00 (12th); Kahuku, 10.69 (11th).

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

	Elev.	Mean	Mean	Cor.	H. L.
		Ft.	Max.	Min.	Av.
Hawaii—					
Hilo	40	79.7	66.0	72.2	85.60
Peepee	100	76.2	63.3	70.6	80.62
Olaa Mill	2.0	82.9	60.9	71.2	89.58
Kohala	521	76.2	64.1	69.5	83.60
Waimea	2730	73.2	57.0	64.4	80.48
Volcano Ho.	4000	68.5	50.9	59.0	73.47
Maui—					
Waiala	2700	73.5	57.9	65.0	81.53
Lanai—					
Keomuku	1	78.5	70.4	74.1	...
Oahu—					
Kinau St.	50	74.3	66.9	69.9	79.53
U. S. Ex. Sta.	30	76.3	64.6	70.2	82.57
Kohala—Dew point, 65.5; relative humidity, 79.7.					
Ewa Mill—Mean pressure, 29.85.					

The month was characterized by heavy rains, especially on the island of Oahu, where the record was broken; low pressure, the barometer being below the normal for the first time in eight months; also by high relative humidity, dew point and cloudiness, all of which were considerably above the normal. A marked feature of the storms was the light wind prevailing, the average force for the month being but 0.7 Beaufort scale.
Honolulu—Dew six mornings, and frequent thunder and lightning during the month.
Reported from other stations—Peepee, Hawaii, dew twelve mornings; heavy surf 6th, 7th, 26th and 27th; slight earthquake 1.2 h at 10 a. m. and 19th at 1:05 a. m.; considerable thunder and lightning at intervals; snow on mountains all the month.
Waimea, Hawaii—Lightning 1st, and 4th to 9th inclusive. Heavy thunder and lightning on 11th; generally cloudy weather; strong northwest gale 12th and 13th.
Hilo, Hawaii—Earthquakes 14th at 1:33 p. m. (heavy) and 18th at 10:25 a. m.

R. C. LYDECKER,
Territorial Meteorologist.**RAINFALL FOR FEBRUARY, 1904.**

Stations—	HAWAII	Isles.	Feet.	Inches.	Ratio.
Waiala	2700	73.5	57.9	65.0	81.53
Puna	1000	76.2	63.3	70.6	80.62
Peepee	100	76.2	63.3	70.6	80.62
Hakaloa	200	76.2	63.3	70.6	80.62
Honolulu	100	76.2	63.3	70.6	80.62
Puuhou	1000	76.2	63.3	70.6	80.62
Laupahoehoe	100	76.2	63.3	70.6	80.62

Hamakua.	
Kukui	250 9.86
Paauilo	300 10.28
Paunahou	300 7.85
Honokaa (Mill)	425 8.82
Kukuihale	700 9.00

Kohala.	
Awini Ranch	1100 13.40
Hala	1400 14.05
Niuli	200 14.26
Kohala (Mission)	521 13.62
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	270 13.24
Panaka Ranch	600 12.02
Puuhou Ranch	1847 14.25
Waimea	2720 9.68

Kona.	
Holualoa	2000 13.32
Holualoa	1250 16.51
Kauakohu	3500 17.99
Kahalu	1470 14.25
Kenalekua	1580 16.30
Napooopo	25 10.15
Hoopuloa	1650 7.29
Hoopuloa	1000 10.00
Puuwaawaa Ranch	2700 27.00

Kau.	
Honua	15 13.75
Naelehu	650 13.91
Hilea	310 12.40
Volcano House	4000 17.27

Puna.	
Olaa	1530 11.17
Olaa Mill	210 14.45
Kapoho	710 20.40
Paioa	600 18.32

MAUI.	
Waipae Ranch	700 17.58
Kaupo (Mokulua)	255 25.87
Kipahulu	308 25.87
Nahiku	850 15.52
Haleakala	1600 18.69
Haleakala	700 12.73
Kula (Erehwon)	4500 21.45
Kula (Waiala)	2700 15.59
Puuomalei	1400 13.00
Paia	180 21.07
Haleakala Ranch	2000 15.72
Waiauku	250 20.50

LANAI.	
Keomuku	10 19.73

OAHU.	
Punahou (W. Bureau)	47 24.87
Kulaokahua (Castle)	50 24.93
Makiki Reservoir	120 29.65
U. S. Naval Station	6 14.55
Kapiolani Park	10 22.72
College Hills	175 25.27
Manoa (Woodlawn Dairy)	285 27.83
Manoa (Rhodes Gardens)	360 31.11
Insane Asylum	30 23.15
Kalihi-uka	485 30.30
Nuuanu (Hall)	50 25.08
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250 24.23
Nuuanu (Elec. Station)	405 22.51
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	850 27.96
U. S. Experiment Station	350 29.97
Tantalus Heights (Pearl)	1360 30.76
Waianae	25 41.03
Maunawili	300 44.65
Kaneohe	100 26.28
Ahulani	350 38.09
Kahala	25 36.82
Waiala	900 33.34
Ewa Plantation	60 25.21
Waipahu	200 20.04
Moanalua	15 20.12

KAUAI.	
Lihue (Grove Farm)	200 22.38
Lihue (Mokoloa)	300 21.37
Lihue (Kukui)	1000 25.46
Lihue (Kihohana)	200 22.16
Kealia	15 21.43
Hanalei	10 15.22
Waiala	32 17.28
McBryde	850 23.51
Lawai (Gov. Road)	450 22.24
Lawai (West)	225 16.49
Lawai (East)	800 17.96
Koloa	100 17.18
Lawai Beach	19.81

DELAIED REPORTS FOR JANUARY.	
U. S. Magnetic Station	0.95
Kahuku	1.94
Hoopuloa	4.50
Hoopuloa	2300 5.96
Puuwaawaa Ranch	1.95
Waipae	2.96
Haleakala Ranch	24.16
Paia Plantation	9.29

R. C. LYDECKER,
Territorial Meteorologist.**GEO. DAVIS****SUSPENDED**

(Continued from page 3.)

wall, decided, in re George A. Davis, an attorney-at-law, "that the respondent be and he is hereby disbanded and that his name be stricken from the roll of the attorneys and counselors in the courts of this Territory." On the 8th of February, 1904, the District Attorney of this court filed an information in this cause, charging the said George A. Davis with professional improprieties, malpractice, deceit and infidelity to his client and gross misconduct; and praying that the said George A. Davis be cited to appear and answer and that, if the charges are sustained, he be disbanded from the roll of practitioners, suspended from practice, or otherwise dealt with as under the pleadings and proofs may be proper; and that the respondent be and he is hereby cited to appear and answer and that, if the charges are sustained, he be disbanded from the roll of practitioners, suspended from practice, or otherwise dealt with as under the pleadings and proofs may be proper; and that the respondent be and he is hereby cited to appear and answer and that, if the charges are sustained, he be disbanded from the roll of practitioners, suspended from practice, or otherwise dealt with as under the pleadings and proofs may be proper.

Davis, in his answer, contended that his disbandment was null and void. In his brief he stated that the Attorney General reported to the Supreme Court that there was nothing on which charges could be based, yet in the face of this report and by order of the Supreme Court charges were preferred against him. Further, he represented that his judges were his accusers, that Chief Justice Pease had three times punished him for contempt and had given a decision in one of the cases related to the disbandment proceedings.

Judge Dole held Pease not to have been disqualified. Pease's attempt to prevent a decision of equity on the

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

And Rest for Tired Mothers



THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

IROQUOIS MAY GO TO MIDWAY

Owing to the cable steamer Scotia having gone ashore at Guam, and the possibility of the six months' stores for the cable colony on Midway not being delivered for some time, the U. S. S. Iroquois may receive orders to go direct to Midway with supplies to relieve the situation.

The colony is not without supplies, but its luxuries have given out. The Scotia had enough supplies to last the colony until next October or November, but there is no definite time fixed for her being put into condition again to resume her voyage to Honolulu via Midway.

The transport Buford, which is on the way to Honolulu from San Francisco is scheduled to call at Midway en route to Manila, as she is loaded with a quantity of supplies of all kinds for the cable colony. The Buford may therefore relieve the Iroquois of the necessity of making the cruise.

STOPPED KNIFE WITH LASSOO

A Porto Rican laborer in the employ of the Kilauea Sugar Company on Wednesday made an attack with a cane knife on the head overseer. That he did not accomplish his vicious purpose was due to the prompt use of the lasso by William Huddy, who is expert with the rope. The Porto Rican was taken to Hanalei and lodged in jail.—Garden Island.

DREDGING WORK NEARLY DONE

The Hawaiian Dredging Co. has nearly completed its contract in Honolulu harbor. Only about four hundred feet of the channel, but one-fourth of the contract, remains undredged. Wednesday the wind drove the dredger into the harbor and the work was necessarily delayed, but the dredger was towed out again yesterday.

Kauai Shipping.

The report of Purser Kane of the steamer Kauai, which arrived yesterday from Kauai ports, is as follows: "The steamer Kauai was at Waimea loading sugar. She will have about 1800 bags V. K. and 3000 bags K. S. M. sugar. The bark W. B. Flint was at Makawell discharging freight. Experienced fine weather."

The Midway Light.
While the Iroquois was at Midway last fall Captain Rodman left a light there to be used for lighthouse purposes. This was done owing to the number of vessels which now pass close to the cable island. Should the Iroquois go to Midway in the near future the local lighthouse inspector may obtain orders from Washington to have the light incorporated in the system of lights of the United States, to be maintained as a portion of the district under his supervision.

Eclipse Is Sold.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse, which has been owned respectively by McChesney & Sons and the von Hamm-Young Company, is now controlled by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. The vessel went out Monday night on her run to Anahola, Kauai, under the Inter-Island flag. The sale of the vessel was made through the Waterhouse Trust Company. It is understood that Captain Gahan will retain his position as master of the vessel. The vessel will probably be continued in the sugar trade.

Shipping Notes.

The Alameda is due this morning with seven days' mail.

The I. F. Chapman will sail for Philadelphia tomorrow with 3314 tons of sugar.

The Mikahala sailed yesterday afternoon for Kauai ports with a large passenger list.

The Kauai arrived yesterday afternoon from Hilo and way ports. She brought 6360 bags of sugar.

The next American-Hawaiian freighter to leave Puget Sound for Honolulu is the Alaskan which sails April 16.

Chief Steward Hannigan, for many years in the Sierra and Mariposa, is now in the Buford, which is due this week.

On the Alameda today news is expected of the leasing of new steamers by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Mr. Avery of the company is now in New York, and news may come to the agents of the leasing of the Majestic and Teutonic, a report of which has already been published.

The steamer Waiakalea and Nona of the Inter-Island Company were temporarily laid off yesterday owing to the falling off in sugar shipments from Kauai.

SMALL FARMING IN THIS TERRITORY

Fervent legitimate effort to encourage this form of industry for these islands is worthy of commendation. On this point there can be but little difference of opinion. The advantage of having an intelligent, industrious class of people distributed throughout the group, with their interests rooted in the soil, is so great from every point of view that it cannot but be desirable to every clear-minded person. About the only ground for difference of opinion would seem to be as to the source from which this part of our population should be derived. Should it be sought entirely from the mainland, or should we attempt to furnish it from the young people growing up on the ground? The true answer probably is that it should be derived from both these sources. The present tendency, however, seems to be to emphasize the importance of the former to the neglect of the latter. This is doubtless because this is the easier and apparently the more promising method, and anyone who is acquainted with the difficulties that would attend the raising up of an intelligent farming class from the youth of our various races will not be too hasty in condemning it. Still, a true foresight will keep all the elements of the problem in view. We must remember that many at least of these people are here to stay, and so far as they do not learn to carry on some form of honest industry they are likely to swell the pauper and criminal classes. A man with a fixed place of abode which he can call his own, is more likely to become a useful citizen and respect the rights of others, than one who has no such attachment. It is always desirable, therefore, that as many as possible of the people of a country have such places of abode. Then, too, small farming in most places in these islands will never furnish more than an economical living to the farmer. Distance from markets and the nature of the soil make this a practical certainty. It is better, therefore, that those who attempt it in these places be those to whom these islands are home, and who would prefer to be here with small means rather than try life elsewhere. A discontented class, without means to get away, would be an element of weakness rather than strength to the community.

Some products of the soil, such as sisal and pineapple, seem destined to be successfully grown here. To those who have capital to make a beginning with such crops there seems good prospect of success, provided the work is carried on with diligence and intelligence. Such farming will, however, be for the few and not for the many. The majority must be content with other and less profitable crops, which can be raised more quickly and with less outlay of money. For this class of farming, we believe it would be a mistake for the American farmer to come. He can do better at home. He has there broader opportunities, and if he fails in one place it is not so difficult to get away to another as it would be here. Let educators and government officials study the question more deeply of raising up small farmers from our own people.—Rev. J. Leaningham, in The Friend.

KILAUEA SUGAR PLANTATION CO

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this company, the following officers and directors were re-elected: John D. Spreckels, president; A. B. Spreckels, vice-president and treasurer; W. D. K. Gibson, W. G. Irwin and Henry St. Goar, W. H. Thomas were re-elected secretaries. The financial statement for the year shows that on December 31, 1903, the overdraft amounted to \$297,232.55, an increase since the last report of \$77,575.84, the net loss on the 1903 crop having been \$61,097.89. The report of manager Andrew Moore says "that the conditions at this plantation are satisfactory, and while the future may now appear gloomy, another six months or a year at most will insure the future prosperity of this company. Sugar product in 1903 from 844 acres of plant cane, 3012 tons. Estimate for crop of 1904—493 acres ratoons, at 2 tons, 986 tons; 790 acres plant, at 4.5 tons, 3555 tons, 4541 tons. Acreage for crop of 1905—895 acres of ratoons, 846 acres of plant, 1741 acres. The returns from the harvesting of the crop of 844 acres of plant for the year 1903 were about as estimated. The total receipts for 1903 were \$219,877.63; total disbursements, \$297,453.47. Amount expended for permanent improvements and equipments was \$32,978.20."—Finance and Trade.

THE WAR ON PESTS.

(Continued from page 5.)
though it will be necessary to prepare material for illustrating months before it is intended to publish a Bulletin on any particular subject, and send it to a first-class artist to be drawn, or painted, and plates executed, or the Bulletin will have to be published and the plates or plates that illustrate it will be issued with a later Bulletin. Both technical and general bulletins equally require illustrations, but in many cases the same figures might serve for one of either kind.

"Such in brief sketch is the work that the Division of entomology proposes to undertake, and indeed at the present time it is regularly performing, the chief obstacle being the lack of literature. A good many books have already been procured but many of the most important publications are still waiting and until these are obtained bulletins otherwise prepared must await completion. The duties of the several entomologists are fairly well established but no fixed limits can ever be assigned in such matters as the duties must vary much as the entomological situation changes."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

HONOLULU, OAHU.
March 12, '04.

Hook Sing Yuen Co. to Peter C. Jones, Ltd.; cancellation of lease dated June 29, '00, between E. J. Wilkinson and husband and A. F. Neves of realty at Kalihi, March 10, '04.

E. A. Schaefer to W. E. Rowell, D. realty, Young street, \$3,450. March 7, '04.

Bank of Hawaii to K. E. and W. G. Ashley, Rel. realty, Thurston ave., 15,000 sq. ft., \$4,000. March 12, '04.

Bishop & Co. to Wm. Weisbarth, Rel. realty, cor. King and Heckley streets, 32,085 sq. ft., bldgs., etc., \$1,000. August 3, '03.

A. H. Kentwell and husband to Geo. H. Huddy, War. D. realty, School street, 2,100 sq. ft., bldgs., etc., \$5. March 11, '04.

Geo. H. Huddy to J. K. Kentwell, D. realty, School street, 3,100 sq. ft., bldgs., etc., \$5. March 12, '04.

Jas. E. Fullerton to W. E. Rowell, Tr. a. m. int. in mtg. of J. M. Monsarrat of realty, cor. Union street and Adams lane, \$412.79. March 11, '04.

Kohala Ditch Franchise sold to J. S. Low et al.

L. Ah Chyap, dry goods, burned out; merchandise, about \$3,000; insurance, \$5,250.

WAIKALUA, OAHU.

K. Amara to S. Keahinu, D. realty 32-100 A., \$1,000; first party reserves all rights, privileges, rents, etc., during lifetime. Jan. 14, '04.

N. KONA, HAWAII.

P. D. Kellett, Jr., com'r., vs. Jno. V. Vichayes, com'r's. D. realty, Kalaoa IV., 50 1-2 acres, \$50. March 8, '04.

HONOLULU, OAHU.

March 14, '04.

D. Katsuyoshi to J. E. Fullerton, c. m. on goods, wares, mdse., etc., in store cor. Beretania and River streets, \$220, 30 days at 1 per cent. per month. February 3, '04.

D. Katsuyoshi to J. E. Fullerton, c. m. on goods, wares, mdse., etc., in store No. 1025 Smith street, \$24, 1 month at 12 per cent. per annum. January 29, '04.

Bishop & Co. to Wm. Weisbarth, Rel. realty cor. King and Heckley Sts., 32,085 sq. ft., bldgs., etc., \$700. February 26, '04.

J. K. Kallimapehu to Keliwahanuku, D. realty, Puulea, Manoa, \$1. March 10, '04.

K. E. Ashley and husband to T. G. Thurum, warranty D. realty, Thurston Ave., 15,000 sq. ft., bldgs., etc., \$5,500. March 12, '04.

W. H. Cornwell Estate—Inventory shows assets of \$109,510.12; liabilities, \$59,594.22.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., reorganized. Albert Waterhouse and R. Trent sold their interest.

WAIANAE, OAHU.

N. Mahelona Tr. to C. F. Waterman, a. m. interest in mtg. of J. K. Kupau (K) and Kalel of realty at Kanepuni, \$350. March 11, '04.

HAMAKUA, HAWAII.

J. de Santos to N. de Mello, L. realty, Nienie, 2a 5 yrs at \$20 per annum. Feb. 17, '04.

J. Burkinshaw to E. D. Lance, B. S. leasehold, 174 shares in Honokaa Saloon, 7 horses, harness, wagons, etc., Honokaa, \$3,450, payable as follows: \$2,500 cash, \$500 in 8 months at 4 per cent. per annum. Jan. 28, '04.

J. M. Medeiros and wife to A. H. H. man, D. 2 pieces land at Nienie, area 1a and 1-2a respectively, bldgs., etc., \$1,400. Jan. 23, '04.

J. M. Medeiros and wife to M. Sardinha, D. portion lot 9, map 11, of Paualo, 10a, \$500. Feb. 29, '04.

Mrs. N. Richard to Honokaa Sugar Co., L. 2 pieces land, Papaunui, area 26 1-2 and 20a respectively, 5 yrs at \$3.25 per acre per annum. Feb. 10, '04.

J. da S. Passos to Hakulau Plantation Co., L. 4a of lot 13, Waikamalo home- steads, 8 yrs at \$6 per acre per annum. Feb. 27, '04.

LAHAINA, MAUI.

M. Kanealoha to A. N. Hayselden, D. realty, Waialae, \$20. March 3, '04.

KAANAPALI, MAUI.

W. Kukahao to H. Wahineaea, D. realty, Honokowai, \$1. March 7, '04.

K. Kaapana to J. Seonr, D. realty 41-100 acres, \$25. March 7, '04.

MAKAWAO, MAUI.

Kahau to M. Kupalau, D. realty 8 acres, \$55. March 5, '04.

KULA, MAUI.

K. Kaahue to J. K. Kekapai, D. 2 acres land at Kallialui, \$20. March 7, '04.

KAUPO, MAUI.

J. K. Kihio et al. to G. Opiopio, D. 23 23-100 acres land at Kakaia-Nui, \$13. March 8, '04.

ANAHOLA, KAUAI.

D. Wada to E. Thronas, c. m. leasehold, bldgs, 1 brake, 1 express wagon, 2 horses, etc., \$385; 1 yr. at 12 per cent. Feb. 29, '04.

N. KONA, HAWAII.

P. D. Kellett, Jr., Com'r., to John Vichayes, Com'r's D. realty, Kalaoa IV., 50 1-2 acres, \$50. March 8, '04.

HONOLULU, OAHU.

March 15, 1904.

A. S. Cleghorn to Look Hop Yuen, L. Realty, Kapiwai, Pauoa, 10 50-100 A., 15 yrs. at \$200 per ann. Mar. 5, 1904.

V. L. Tenney of San Francisco to Chas. H. Atherton, P. A. Apr. 21, 1903.

A. Dempster to M. S. Pereira, Rel. Int. in mtg. of M. G. Correa of lots 3 and 4. Bk. 5 Pearl City, Ewa, with note for \$700; int. in mtg. of M. & J. F. C. Abel of realty and bldgs. on Green St. with notes for \$1,250 and \$250. Con. \$2,500. Jan. 13, 1904.

I. Rubenstein to Leong Shee et al., Rel. 2 pcs. land, Kuwili, area 56-100 and 11-190 A. respectively; \$2,500. Mar. 12, 1904.

F. C. Betters to Allen & Robinson, Ltd., mtg. lot 1, Bk. 2, Kaimuki Tract, 15,000 sq. ft., bldgs., etc., \$1,000, 3 yrs. at 7 per cent. Mar. 15, 1904.

Palolo Land & Imp. Co. to Mrs. L. Souza, Warranty D. Lots 3 and 4, Bk. 101, Palolo, area 2,000 sq. ft.; \$1,125. Mar. 1, 1904.

Hawaii Land Co. to M. Hilo, Warranty D. Lots 12 and 13, Kapalama Tract, 7,000 sq. ft. Dec. 30, 1903.

Luke See Chin to Luke Mon Wong

See, D. 1-3 int. in following property: lots 90, 91, 100 and 101 Kulaokahua; 10 62-100 A. at Kapa, and 3 51-100 A. at Kulaokahua, Koolau, Oahu; 138 A. at Paaulo, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$1. Mar. 12, 1904.

Luke Mon Wa to Choy Luke See, D. 1-3 int. in following property: lots 90, 91, 100 and 101, Kulaokahua; 10 62-100 A. at Kapa and 3 51-100 A. at Kulaokahua, Koolau, Oahu; 138 A. at Paaulo, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$1. Mar. 12, 1904.

EWAL, OAHU.

O. R. & L. Co. to K. E. Ashley, D. Lots 13, 14 and 15, Bk. 37, Pearl City; \$330. Mar. 12, 1904.

HILO, HAWAII.

M. F. Coelho to Laupahoehoe Sug. Co., airt. 1st party agrees that 2nd party may for 4-12 years cultivate and plant sugar cane on 28 A. of lot 43, Maui Homesteads on the condition that the 1st party receives 1-10 and 2nd party 9-10 of all crops. Jan. 5, 1904.

N. KONA, HAWAII.

Ota to Yoshino, P. A. Jan. 22, 1904.

KAU, HAWAII.

J. Kauhane to Hawn. Agri. Co., L. Realty, Waiala, 10 yrs. at \$40 a yr. Mar. 1, 1904.

DISTRICT COURT.

J. P. Ball vs. Becky Kaonohi Chang and husband Eddie Chang, \$205, professional services.

Ridgway & Ridgway vs. Herbert, Humphris and Walters, asst., \$50, professional services.

The Peerless Preserving Paint Co., Ltd. vs. J. F. Colburn, asst., \$75, work and labor furnished.

P. H. Burnett vs. W. H. Thornton, deft., J. H. Fisher, Auditor, gar., asst., \$35.90 note.

P. H. Burnett vs. S. R. Jackson, deft., J. H. Fisher, gar., asst., \$20.50 note.

F. J. Turk vs. Estrella Turk, jdgmt. for deft.

Present From a Cannibal King.

Captain Foote, of the British barkentine Mary Hendry, now at Barbados, states that during a recent cruise on the African coast he entertained King Ogby, the ruler of the Jakrimen, who inhabit Southern Nigeria.

The dusky monarch was impressed with the vessel. While feasting on roast pork he inquired if it was the flesh of a white man. The king has over a thousand slaves, numerous wives, and quite a crowd of children. Captain Foote asked him for a piece of tanned skin with which to make a pair of slippers, and the next day a slave came to the vessel with a parcel from the monarch. It contained the hide, from the neck to the waist, of a negro, who had been killed by order of King Ogby for the sake of his skin.

Texan Arrives.

The American-Hawaiian freighter Texan arrived yesterday morning ten days from Puget Sound. She experienced rough weather en route, heavy seas washing her decks. The ship escaped without damage.

The Texan brought 2500 tons of freight, consisting of lumber, coal, lime, feed and potatoes. She will leave Sunday night for Kaanapali to take on Pioneer Mill sugar. From there she goes to Kahului and Hilo to load sugar and will sail from the latter port about March 28th.

FORECLOSURES.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated September 6th, 1897, made by A. B. Loebenstein, Trustee, of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagor, to W. O. Smith, Trustee, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, pages 237, 238 and 239, and which said mortgage was assigned and transferred by said W. O. Smith, Trustee, to A. S. Wilcox, of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, by assignment dated September 6th, 1897, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, page 307, the said A. S. Wilcox, assignee of the mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1904, by L. E. Ray, auctioneer.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, generally called Reeds Island, being a parcel of land surrounded by parts of the Waialuku River, and being a portion of the Ahupuaa of Puhonua, called "Koloiki," and containing an area of 26 acres more or less.

Together with all the rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging and the improvements that may be thereon.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin; deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or L. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

A. S. WILCOX, Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, February 25, 1904.

Feb. 26—March 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1904, at the same time and place as above set forth.

A. S. WILCOX, Mortgagee.

Dated March 18, 1904.



"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"
a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter. The value and use of

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(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use. This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

CHAS. BREWER CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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